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STREET LIGHTING BY CONTRACT AND BY MUNICIPAL OWNER- SHIP.

(By John McVicar, Mayor of Des
Moines, Ia.)

An interesting compilation of statistics on street lighting by electricity issued by the American Society of Municipal Improvements, shows, among such other information, that 171 cities in the United States contain 187 public and private electric lighting plants, and operate 30,802 2,000-candle power and 11,572 1,200-candle power arc lamps and 251 50-candle power, 4,718 32-candle power and 7,026 16-candle power incandescent lamps, lighting 4,893 miles of streets.

Of those cities operating municipal plants, Kendallville, Ind., shows the lowest price, \$30. and Tacoma, Wash., the highest, \$100 per annum, for 2,000-candle power lamps. Of those lighted by private contract Cheyenne, Wyo., pays the highest rate, \$162, Minneapolis being next, with \$150 per lamp.

The average rate paid for 2,000-candle power arc lamps by contract with private company, for all night and every night service in 29 of these cities is \$106.85; by municipal plants in nine cities, \$66.26. The average cost, moon schedule, by contract, is \$95.70. By municipal plant, \$56.67.

Some 20 cities use incandescent lamps in connection with arc lamps. The price of incandescent lamps seems to vary as greatly as that of arc lighting. New York, under contract for all and every night 16 c. p. incandescent lamps, pays \$25 per year; Seattle, \$21.50; Pittsburg, Kan., \$9.60. Under municipal ownership Jacksonville, Fla., pays \$15, and Fort Worth, Tex., \$9.27 for all night 32 c. p. lamps.

The largest amount paid for street lighting is by New York City, which has 3,255 1,200 c. p. arc lamps and 25,450 gas and naphtha lamps, and 68 16 c. p. incandescent lamps, lighting a total of 625 miles of streets, and costing \$488,000. The smallest amount expended for street lighting is Montpelier, Vt., which is lighted by one 30 c. p. in-

candescent lamp, costing \$18 per annum. But 53 cities report having a method to determine the power of arc lamps. Only 18 cities use iron poles, and but 65 use mast arms.

The most important question, and the first to be decided, is "How should a city obtain its supply of light?" I can think of but three methods to consider: First, by contract with private parties where competition will govern rates. Second, by the regulation of rates of private companies where a reasonable return upon the investment will govern. Third, by municipal ownership. Here the city's ability to manage will govern the cost.

To illustrate the possibilities under these methods, I will refer to the experience of the city of Des Moines. When, nearly two years ago, our present administration took charge of the city's affairs, we found 128 miles of its streets inadequately lighted with 167 2,000 c. p. arc lamps, moon schedule, at \$96 each; 121 2,000 c. p. arc lamps, all night and every night at \$126 each; \$18 gas lamps of 16 c. p., at \$18 each, and 900 gasoline lamps of 14 c. p. at \$15 each per annum. Total expense, including lighting of city buildings, about \$58,000 annually.

Conditions are favorable to low rates for light in Des Moines and Iowa statutes allow us to adopt either of the three methods above mentioned for obtaining our supply of light. We had four companies in operation in our city. The Gas and Electric Light Company, a branch of the gas trust; the Iowa Gasoline Light Company, a local institution; the Edison Electric Company (then owned by the General Electric Company); the Des Moines Water Power Company (Fort Wayne Electric Company, receivers). Steam coal costs in Des Moines 65 cents to \$1 per ton, delivered. One plant was operating partially with water power.

Our contracts being about to expire, bids were advertised for, with the intimation that, unless a material reduction in the price heretofore paid was made, the city would establish a municipal plant. The bids received developed no material change in the price

previously paid and showed a concert of action which indicated that while we had several independent lighting companies in operation, we were not receiving the benefits of natural competition. The fact that our city was without money or means to raise the money to build a plant because of its being at the constitutional limit of indebtedness, may have satisfied the local companies that they had little to fear from municipal ownership, and, as I will proceed to show, they had reason to feel assured they could make such a showing before the courts of the cost of production as to prevent any material reduction did we attempt municipal control of rates.

Believing that our only hope for reduced rates for light lay in municipal ownership, our city council rejected all bids and under their direction I began an investigation of the question, "Can our municipality acquire and operate an electric lighting plant, which will give our city as good service at less cost than we now get by contract with private companies?"

When I undertook this task, I was about as well informed upon the subject as was the farmer's good wife, who asked her husband to bring home some electric plants that they might, by raising their own lights, save kerosene. In my veridancy I wrote for information to those whom I supposed knew the most. From but one electrical manufacturing company did I get any encouragement. The General Electric Company advanced considerable information which, they assured me, was from an entirely disinterested standpoint. Amongst other matters they sent me a copy of "Francisco's Fallacies of Municipal Ownership" and "Foster's Public Lighting by Municipal Ownership." It estimated the cost of erecting a 500 2,000 c. p. arc lighting plant, at not less than 250,000, and might reach 350,000, and that we could not hope to operate it at an expense less than the price we were then paying under contract, and advised us to continue to patronize the existing local companies. The Brush Company advised me that there was

too much politics connected with operating municipal plants to allow of success (which was an exceedingly unkind insinuation). However, we received some encouragement from several engineers and contractors as well as from the officials of the cities of Rockford and Springfield, Ill., who quoted from their experiences.

Despite this discouraging information received, we invested in the services of a reputable engineer, who submitted estimates and specifications for a high grade modern plant, with a capacity of 600 2,000 c. p. arc and 1,200 incandescent lamps. The plant, when completed, was to operate 500 arc lamps and 1,200 incandescent lamps. When the bids were opened we were agreeably surprised to find that the lowest received came within the estimates of the engineer, and was as follows: Plant, complete (city to furnish site), \$105,000, with an agreement to operate the same for a period of two, five or fifteen years, lamps to burn all and every night, for \$65 per annum, and for each additional lamp thereafter \$60 per annum.

The city having no money, the contractors offered the following terms: The city to pledge \$55,000 per annum from its lighting fund for a term of six years and four months, at which period the contractors would deliver the plant to the city for the nominal consideration of \$1, and agreed to enter into contract to operate thereafter for fifteen years, all and every night, at not to exceed \$65 per lamp. A second proposition, which was considered the better, and accepted, was that the contractor erect the plant and operate the same for a term of two years, at the rates above named, the city to levy a 2-mill tax, which the law provides for, to operate the plant for one year, and to apply from its general fund the amount usually appropriated for street lighting purposes for two years. These two funds will be sufficient to pay for the purchase and operation of the plant. The contractors agreed to continue to operate the plant five or fifteen years at not to exceed the above rates, and offered to substitute for arc lamps, if the council so desired, their horse power capacity in incandescent lamps.

Our plant is not yet built. When about to enter into contract the city was enjoined by the petition of a "prominent" taxpayer under direction and advice of the attorneys for the local companies, the plea being that the city was accumulating further indebtedness. The preliminary suit was decided in favor of the city. The contract has been entered into, but notice has been given that further suits will be brought immediately.

Preliminary to a siege that may be a protracted one, our city council recently cut the rates for arc lamps to \$65 and \$75. Though these rates are \$10 per annum more than the rate assured under municipal ownership, the companies say they will fight them in the courts; that they are lower than such service can be furnished.

INFORMATION WANTED.

Any one knowing the present address of Chas. D. Hatt and Henry Hatt, linemen, will confer a favor by addressing Mrs. John Ruff, William Center, O.

IN THE NORTHWEST.

Milwaukee, St. Paul and Minneapolis Again in Line.

On Sept. 23rd we received a telegram from the secretary of the Federated Trades Council of Milwaukee, requesting our presence in that city, to look after the interests of the Electrical Workers. This was the first intimation the General Office had that all was not right in the City of Breweries. We immediately started for Milwaukee, and found the Electrical Workers in a terribly disorganized condition.

As our members are aware, on May 4, 1896, Union No. 2, then about 200 strong, went out in a body to assist the Street Car Men in their fight against the Street Car Trust. The strike was lost, after seven weeks of hard fighting; during which time not a citizen of Milwaukee rode on the cars. The blunder made by No. 2 in entering into this strike, further than calling out the dozen or more men working for the Street Car Co., need not here be discussed. Some of the men got back in their old positions; others left the city to seek work elsewhere, while a large number remained idle for a long time. The Street Car Union, over 1,000 strong, went to pieces. The Electrical Workers hung together only by a thread. All sorts of rumors began to be circulated about the Joint Finance Committee, one member of which was an officer of No. 2. It was charged that no satisfactory statement of money received and expended, could be obtained.

The year 1896 closed with a few members trying hard to hold No. 2 together. The Executive Board canceled all indebtedness of No. 2 to the General office to January 1, 1897, and thus gave the Union a fresh start. Some forty or fifty of the old members began paying dues with January, and prospects were bright for getting back to the old standard. Crippled and demoralized as it was, in May last the Union was able to have an agreement signed with the contractors, establishing an eight-hour work-day, with an advance of from 25 cts. to 50 cts. per day in wages. The agreement signed by all the contractors of Milwaukee is very similar to the agreement of Union No. 1, with the St. Louis contractors, published some time ago in the Worker.

But No. 2's hoodoo was not dead yet. Two or three men ran the Union, and, according to the consensus of opinion among members now, made a good thing out of it. At least there is no record of what became of the funds of the Union. Members held due cards paid up to date or in advance, with no record of money received on the books. On one meeting night, after the agreement was signed, \$75.00 was paid into the Union, but there is no record of it on the books, or where it went to. The treasurer was not under bond; the charter and trunk of the Union were mysteriously removed from the hall; the minute book could not be found; innumerable bills, all of which were supposed to have been paid, began to come in; a condition, not a theory, confronted the members. The Union gave a ball last spring and a picnic during the summer, both of which were well attended by the Union men of Milwaukee, who were anxious to help out the Electrical Workers, and considerable

money was made, but there is no record of it, and the bills contracted for these events are not yet paid. Under such circumstances it is no wonder that the members stopped paying dues.

To cap the climax, the men who were responsible for this state of affairs tried to dissolve No. 2 and start an "independent" Union, and of course were elected chief officers. It was at this stage that the Federated Trades Council telegraphed to the General Office. A meeting was arranged for Saturday evening, Sept. 25th. This meeting was fairly well attended, and an effort made to unravel mysteries of the finances of No. 2. At the close of this meeting another was arranged for Monday evening, with the understanding that in the meantime an effort would be made to secure the books and other property of No. 2. The second meeting was well attended, the charter secured, the trunk located, but the financial mysteries were as deep as ever. An entire new set of officers was elected, and all present, now that the Union was rid of its barnacles and leeches, seemed determined that Milwaukee should have a Union of Electrical Workers that would be a credit to the N. B. E. W. and organized trades of the Cream City.

The Union was instructed to bring charges against the men who were responsible for wrecking the Union, and deal with them as our constitution and the laws of the State provide.

As soon as the members saw they had a set of officers in whom they had confidence, they immediately started to settle up their dues, and we predict that in a few months No. 2 will have settled up its indebtedness and thus regain its standing among the trades of Milwaukee.

In passing, we cannot refrain from censuring the members of No. 2. It is almost inconceivable how a body of intelligent men could allow a Union to be run as No. 2 has been run for the past nine months. It simply proves that the rank and file of the members do not take interest enough in running the Union. They elect officers. If the officers are energetic and honest, all goes well. If the reverse, affairs are allowed to run on just the same without an accounting or settlement, until ugly rumors begin to circulate, and the Union is either wrecked or given a setback from which it will take a long time to recover. Had the members of No. 2 attended meetings and insisted on proper reports from the treasurer and trustees, it would not be necessary to write this article.

If one-tenth of the stories told by officers and members of the Building Trades Council and Federated Trades Council of Milwaukee, about several of the old officers of No. 2, are true, they should be forever "stamped as men devoid of principle and destitute of honor." Their names will not be published until No. 2 completes its investigation in a constitutional manner.

Members of No. 2 who are out of the city, or those in the city, who have become disgusted with the way No. 2 was run, should now rally around the old banner and pay up their dues, as they can rest assured that from now on No. 2 will be run on business principles.

From Milwaukee we visited the Twin Cities.

ELECTRICAL WORKERS OF ST. PAUL UNITE FOR PROTECTION.

J. T. Kelly, Grand Secretary-Treasurer of the National Brotherhood of Electrical Workers of America, organized a Union of that craft at Assembly Hall last evening, with twenty-five charter members. Mr. Kelly addressed those present on the benefits to be derived from organization, and was followed by G. C. Collins, President of the State Federation of Labor, and P. J. Geraghty, organizer for the American Federation of Labor. The charter will be here in time for the next meeting, which will be held Thursday evening of next week.—St. Paul Globe.

PRESSED THE BUTTON.

The electrical workers of Minneapolis were organized last evening by National Secretary J. T. Kelly of St. Louis. Temporary organization was formed with a membership of forty of the most representative electrical workers of the city. Addresses were made by Secretary Kelly, Organizer John Swift, President Collins of the Building Trades Council and Treasurer Long of the Trades and Labor Council.

Secretary Kelly's remarks were full of interest. The necessity of organization was shown in the fact that the death rate in this trade is higher than in any other, with the possible exception of switchmen. Therefore, safeguards and skill were essential to the life of the men and safety of the public. Poor skill and lack of safeguards in electric work meant dangerous wires, fires and loss of life and property. The death rate of electric workers last year was one in forty, and nineteen deaths in twenty were due to avoidable accidents. Legislative protection was, therefore, the prime aim of organization. The National Organization pushed the subject of licensing electric workers everywhere in order to elevate the standard of men and service, as well as the pay. The elevation of the trade was necessary to the public welfare and to the men. The organization stood for arbitration as opposed to strikes, and pointed to the fact that the electric workers had only one strike in six years of organization.

"No. 24 of the National Brotherhood of Electrical Workers of America" will be the full name of the new Union. There are eighty-one Unions, however, in the country, No. 24 being given to Minneapolis to fill a breach. At next Wednesday's meeting in Alexander Hall, at 36 Sixth street, the charter from the National Organization will be on hand. Secretary Kelly speaks highly of the ability and skill and general standard of character of the forty electrical workers with which No. 24 begins its career.—Minneapolis Times.

XXIX FRUIT.

Editor Electrical Worker:

It has been some time since I heard from you, and, no doubt, you thought I got the small pox or yellow fever and was dead, but I am still in the land of the living and hearty, too. I have not received the Worker for three months until yesterday I received the September number. Therefore, I am not up to date with what has been going on. I am still with the Plant System and re-

ceiving good support from all the officials.

I see by the September Worker that No. 29 is not on the list any more. I was very sorry to see this, but as I am acquainted with quite a number of No. 29's members I will see some of them in a day or two, as there is a gang in Savannah, and also one in Charleston, all receiving good pay (nit), but as I noticed in a former Worker, one glass a day, and they are behind with their dues. Now, that is the kind of a current that put the lamps on No. 29's circuit out. The work at the exposition grounds wound up, and so did No. 29. The national was all right, but bad workmanship and poor conductors ruined all, as you well know. I was formerly a member of No. 29, and am now a member of No. 27.

L. L. KIESTER, Waycross, Ga.

TWO THOUSAND MILES AND TWO UNIONS.

After quite a little time and writing, I have made the trip through the Northwest on an organizing expedition. I left San Francisco on the 16th day of August. Two days later, in the evening, I arrived in the beautiful city of Portland, Ore. On my way up town I was interested, of course, in the amount of wires that is woven in and about the place, and was building my hopes as to what I was going to do. Next morning, bright and early, I was out in the field. The first man I met was a trimmer. I called the man, but he was only an apprentice, and young at that. I asked him if he could tell me where the linemen were working. He hardly knew what I meant. Then I asked him about inside wiremen and he did not know whether the company employed any or not. Mind you, this is the Portland General Electric. Finally I found the linemen—a foreman and two men. I next called at the telephone office, and saw the foreman and found out how many men he had, and out of all he had I could get but one who would talk to me on the subject. The rest were all linemen, nit; they were no more than apprentices. There was one individual who said "Do you suppose that I am going to join and lay myself liable the same as the other men, when I am getting twice as much as they are?" Then I made inquiry as to what men were paid, and, to my surprise, found they are paid all the way from \$35 to \$60 per month. Then you must be an expert bicycle rider and own your wheel. That is the way they shoot trouble in Portland. The trimmers had a new law passed while I was there. It reads that they will have to pay for each arc lamp that does not burn on their respective routes. Mind you, they are getting an immense pay if they get \$45 per month, and work night and day. Boys, you have got a good thing.

The plant that furnishes light and power, is owned by the city, and if you have a political pull you can get a job. Well, I believe I have written enough about this place. With the exception of about four men, I am disgusted with the whole outfit, and advise all linemen and wiremen to stay away, but hope that some day Portland will come to the front.

After three hard days' work I am on my way to Tacoma, Wash., where

I arrived in the evening. Next morning I was out early and found the boys this time. They are men instead of apprentices, and I got encouragement from all I met. Mind you, Tacoma had a Union once, and I thought I would have rather a hard time, but such was not the case. We held a meeting the following night and had quite a few men present. They asked me to put off organizing for a few nights, until I came back from Seattle, which I did, and I am proud to say I organized Tacoma first, and with the best men in town.

I went up to Seattle, which I reached at noon, and before night had seen quite a few. Some of them were Klondikers, and, of course, they did not want a Union, but with the assistance of a few of the boys, we got the linemen's old hall, and the next night which was Thursday, held a meeting, and had a fine crowd, but they did not want to be initiated until the following Saturday night. On Saturday the president of the Tacoma Union, Bro. Kane, and I, proceeded to Seattle to teach them the way to enter a local, and give them the grip. We were somewhat surprised. Some of the boys had to work, and it being Saturday, we did not get as many as expected, but we started Seattle and elected temporary officers. They have good material in both towns. There is nothing to keep these towns from being strictly Union.

Boys, put your shoulders to the wheel, for where there is union there is strength. You have got civil service but you will not always have it.

With my best wishes to one and all,
I am, A. F. IRWIN,
San Francisco, Cal.

ONLY A FLOATER.

But He Gives a Few Pointers.

Editor Electrical Worker:

Transform this into proper voltage and give to the "Workers."

I have left the Sunny South to locate the long promised era of prosperity—promised by President Hanna; no, I mean McKinley. But there are others who have broken promises to answer for. Yes, this city of Brotherly Love is full of them.

Local No. 15 went the way of all mismanaged Unions, and No. 41, poor, deluded mortals, they seceded, and what have they got to show? Nothing at all—a city of this size unorganized, poorly paid, botches of all kinds who call themselves—not wiremen; no, brothers, no; they are electricians, if you please. The salaries here are princely; they range from \$1 to \$2 per. Talk of going to the Klondike. No, ye wiremen, come to Philadelphia. They say that they pay them off in pennies, so they are able to see what a pile of money they get. I was told that if I went to work I would have to join these midgets who are unable to manage themselves. What I said to them they clearly understood, but as your ink is not of the sulphurous kind I won't repeat it.

Well, I paid No. 27 a visit. They seem to be getting along nicely, although slowly; but I will state right here that Baltimore lacks a lot of being an organized town. Boys, you have got to get together. Find out where the trouble is. Wipe it out and make

your city what she should be—a Union town in the electrical trade. You have got some hard work to do if you want to be in the procession on the 1st of May, 1898. Up, brothers, and at them. Get them all in your local, so that when the roll is called, and your city answers she can answer aye with a solid front. Take no offense, brothers, it's the truth.

I also dropped in on Local No. 26. Now, say, they are not so many, but they're warm. They have got their town down fine, and say, the way they do biz! 'Twould cause our regular law-makers to hide their heads in shame. All jobs in the town come pretty near being Union; if they are not, the executive board convenes, and there's a hot time in town for some one. They fired a bomb this month, and say, the explosion woke all the sleepy ones up and put new life into the dead and its good effect was noticeable. No. 26 is using all honorable means to bring themselves to the front. That they will be in the field for the eight hour day, there is no doubt. They have a cozy little reading room, and it is filled every evening. The boys sit and swap, and swap and sit. Yes, that's all, for Custodian Cox wouldn't allow anything else. Then there are the eagle-eyed trustees, Patterson and Rabbitt. Bro. Metzler has taken hold of the financial end, and it is safe to say that there will always be dollars in the treasury if he can get a debtor in talking reach. Bro. Bessman holds down the scribe part, but as he has an interest in Baltimore real estate, its hard to tell whether Tom is in town or out. I think Tommy is dealing in wheat. Well, it's all right, Tom. I left several small reminders behind me which I will endeavor to wipe out soon, especially the one on file in the case. Rabbitt, hold my due bill for ninety days. It is good until then.

Now to all Locals: Let me ask you to be kind to the floater. A kind word, a cheering smile, costs you nothing, yet it means lots to the floater. Always remember that the floater is the man who upholds your wages, and never lose sight of the fact that the permanent man of to-day is the floater of to-morrow.

E J. McDONNELL,
One of the Floaters.

BELIEVES IN A UNION.

Editor Electrical Worker:

Your letter received some time ago, and also the two copies of the Worker, for which allow me to thank you. I appreciate the Worker, and think it a good paper, and am going to send you my subscription in a short time. We have considerable inconvenience down here at present with our mail, owing to quarantine against yellow fever. The "Camp of Detention" is established here at the old United States Barracks, and all the surrounding counties are scared to death of anyone coming from Mt. Vernon, but the situation is not nearly so bad as some imagine it to be.

Somehow or other, in writing you this letter, I feel as if I had already joined the N. B. of E. W. of A. I hope some way will be arranged at the next convention by which men can join the organization, although situated (as I am) where there is no Local Union. I would like to see every man in the

country a Union man, as it allies us closer to each other and gives us a feeling of welcome and regard for one another just as if we were really brothers, and causes us to feel that though we may be strangers in a place, we have friends where there are Union men. Therefore, I say, let us all be not only Union men, but let everyone try and make the N. B. E. W. what the K. of P. have made their order. As a general rule, the emblem of the K. of P. is a passport to the highest society, as it is looked upon as the emblem of honor, and the wearer is considered a gentleman. Why not let the Unions be the same? Let us stick to each other, and always regard our duty to our fellow worker, and treat him as if he were our real brother. But I am wandering here as if I were a Press Secretary, instead of an applicant for membership, so I will close my face on that subject.

What I wish to say is, that I hope such changes will be made in your laws as will permit men situated away from a Local to join the National Union, and if such a way is fixed, I hope you will let me know of it as soon as possible.

J. A. MACKIN,

Postal Tel. Co., Mt. Vernon, Ala.

UNION NO. 71, GALVESTON, TEX.

I missed sending in a communication last month, but will try and make up this month. At present we are going through a yellow fever scare, and we are tightly quarantining against Louisiana, Mississippi and several points in Texas where there have been suspicious cases. But, nevertheless, Yellow Jack has not got into Texas yet. We have had a siege of dengue or break-bone fever here for two months, and it cut down our representation on Labor Day, President Graham, Vice President Cummings and myself being under the weather. Labor Day was not the success (in my opinion) that it was in former years, owing to the aforesaid dengue and to a large body of Galveston workmen, cotton screwmen, and long shoremen, about 900 strong, going to Houston for a change.

The speakers here on Labor Day were Mr. Grand R. Bennett, a local lawyer, who has always championed the cause of the common people, and Mr. Mahon, President of the Street Railway Men's Association. Mr. Mahon was the big gun of the occasion and is quite an able speaker, and made a good impression with all classes.

Bro. Will Freeman, of No. 60, San Antonio, has been here for about two months, and we have found him square and a gentleman. He seems to be made of the right stuff. Mr. Louis Hall, a former president of No. 60, has been working a large telephone gang in these diggings all summer, and I believe is now in Houston. We never had a visit from Mr. Hall. Probably he has quit the Union cold. I know he used to be a warm Union man; they had his picture in the Worker once.

The next convention ought to try and legislate in regard to a fellow who comes from a town where there is a Union, and has never joined, but when he hits a town where Union rules prevail, he wants to join. It shows that he only joins because he has to. Also, something ought to be done about Unions that will take in men that have been scabbing in a Union town. Take

that St. Louis-Iowa case. Another instance was that St. Louis man who came here and worked on Elevator B. A Union man. If so, what kind of a Union man is he?

We, a committee, are wrestling with a new set of by-laws, so brother Press Secretaries all over the land, please send us a copy of your by-laws as soon as possible.

HENRY FARLEY,
Press Sec'y.

UNION NO. 75, GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

No. 75 comes in slightly crippled, but still in the ring. Owing to the resignation of our Press Secretary at a time when we need him most, our local will be represented this month by "Volunteer."

Well, boys, Labor Day has come and gone, and with it there remains the feeling that No. 75 did herself proud with a handsome float, lights burning and colors flying. As it moved through the crowded streets to be admired by thousands, on all sides you could hear, "Isn't she a daisy?" "There's the finest turnout of all!" Of course, the boys all felt elated, and at intervals gave vent to their feelings as only linemen can. After the parade, we all went to the State Fair, it being the first day, and special prices were made for the occasion. The Trades and Labor Council gave us \$5 for putting the handsomest float in the parade, and now it reposes in our treasury with good company, to be used in time of need. The expenses of the day, hacks, teams, drivers, bunting, etc., were met by donations of members, so as not to draw on our treasury.

The worst feature No. 75 has to contend with now is poor attendance—the ruination of any lodge. While a few steady members get together and do their best to keep things moving, the chronic kicker sits at home and kicks; kicks at everything, good or bad. If the members would turn out and all lend a helping hand, how much better would our locals be. There may come a time when Unions will be recognized quite a good deal more than now, and when that time does come you will find the kicker in the front ranks, reaching out with a greedy hand to reap the spoils earned by the tireless worker he has criticised at every turn.

The members of No. 75 are all working, and at our last meeting there were calls for two more men. Bro. Carlin has been off duty for three weeks, on account of a fall received while at work, but is improving rapidly.

VOLUNTEER.

ELECTRICAL WORKERS

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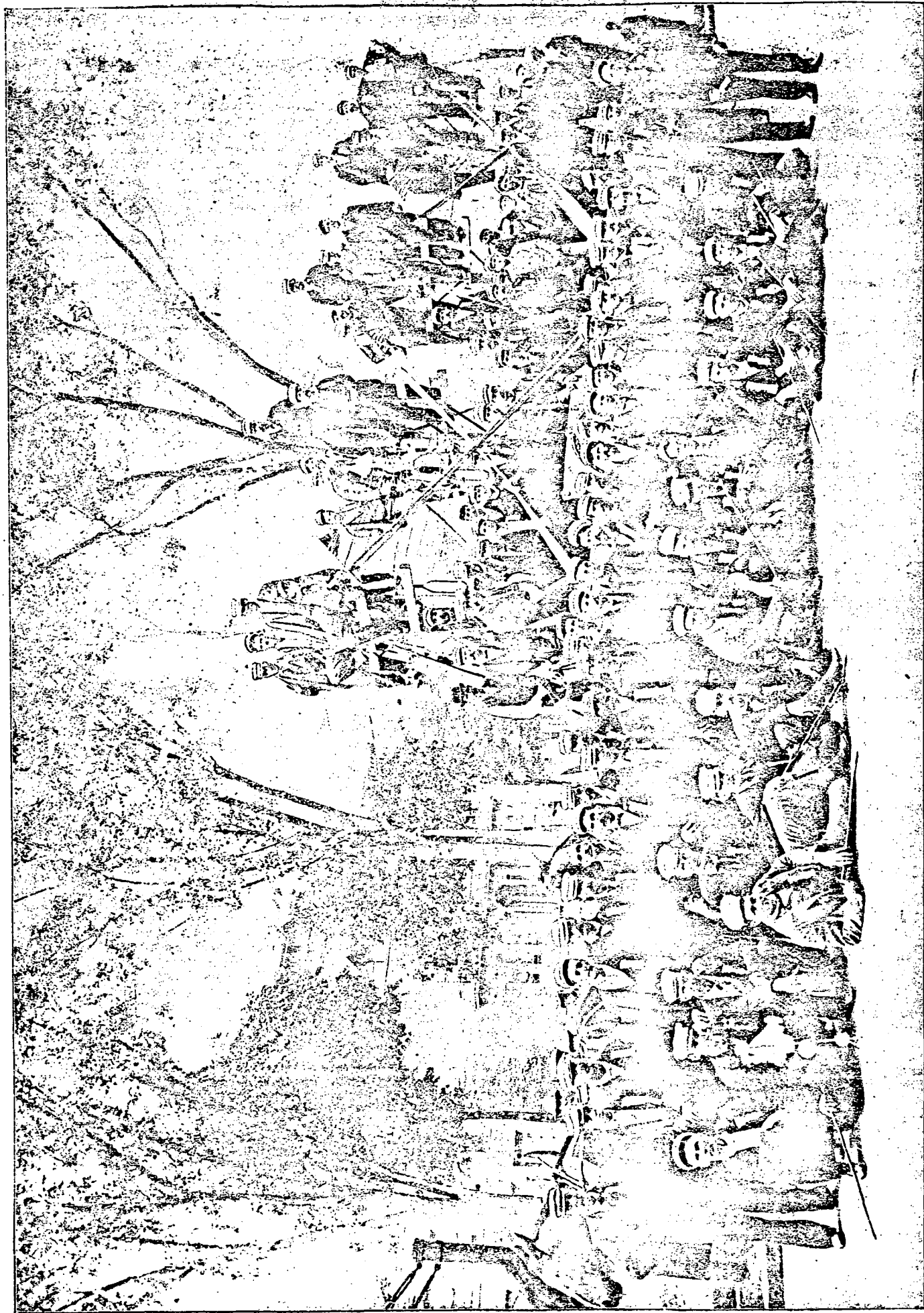


A large Supply on hand.
Solid Gold, \$1.00 each.
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J. T. KELLY, Grand Secretary,

904 Olive Street.

ST. LOUIS, MO.



No. 17 OF DETROIT ON LABOR DAY.

The Boys Who Will Entertain the Delegates to the Fifth Biennial Convention of the N. E. W. of A. in November.



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material, its value as an advertising medium can
be readily appreciated.

St. Louis, Mo., October, 1897.

W. N. GATES, - SPECIAL ADVERTISING AGENT,
29 Euclid Avenue, CLEVELAND, OHIO.



Owing to the absence of the editor on a hunting trip (hunting for lost, strayed and stolen Unions), the Worker will be a few days late this month. Press Secretaries and correspondents will please send in matter for the next Worker as early as possible, so that the November issue can be published before our convention.

In another column will be found an account of our visit to Milwaukee, and the condition in which we found No. 2, the details of which are given in full, and we trust will be a warning to other unions. Had the plain laws laid down in our constitution been observed, No. 2 would be to-day the largest and most prosperous Union in the Brotherhood. A violation of the laws of nature means sickness or death, and a violation of the laws of an organization generally means the same for a Union. What action can our coming convention take to prevent such an occurrence in the future?

The Minnesota Union "Advocate" is making a fight for a municipal lighting plant for St. Paul, and has been compiling and publishing statistics, which should convince the city fathers that the city can furnish its own light better and cheaper than it can under a private contract. P. J. Geraghty, the

able editor of the Advocate, is organizer of the A. F. of L. for St. Paul, and is one of the most active workers in the labor movement in the northwest. We wish him success and God-speed in his effort to give the city of St. Paul better and cheaper light, as the price now paid is high, with only a few electric lights, the greater part of the city being lighted with gas or gasoline lamps.

In the October Worker mention was made of the forthcoming convention in San Antonio, Tex., but before the Worker was from the press notice was received from Union No. 60, of San Antonio, that conditions were such that a change in the place of holding the convention was most desirable. As Detroit was the chief competitor against San Antonio for convention honors at the Washington meeting, a telegram was sent to No. 17 asking if it desired the next convention. An answer was immediately received inviting the convention to Detroit. The question was submitted to a vote of our Unions, and although all Unions have not yet been heard from, a sufficient number of votes have been received to enable us to announce that the fifth biennial convention of the National Brotherhood Electrical Workers of America will convene in the city of Detroit; at 10 a. m., on Monday, November 15, 1897.

While, no doubt, this will be a disappointment to our Unions in the southwest, yet, taking everything into account, the change is a most desirable one. To start with, San Antonio was a poor center for our Unions, and as each Union must defray the expenses of its delegates, the city selected for the convention should be as centrally located as possible, taking our Unions as a whole. It is far better to have a few Unions make a sacrifice in sending delegates a considerable distance, than to have a large number of Unions make the same sacrifice. The conventions of an organization map out and direct its course so that the success of an organization is largely dependent upon its conventions. A small convention, which must be expected if the place of meeting is not centrally located, is not, to say the least, very inspiring, while a convention with nearly all Unions represented gives the organization an impetus that will mark an epoch in its history.

Our constitution provides that distant Unions with less than fifty members can club together and send a delegate to represent them jointly. We trust our distant Unions will take advantage of this and thus be represented at the convention. With the convention in Detroit all Unions from Kansas City east should be represented. West of Kansas City, San Francisco, Cal., and Butte, Mont., will undoubtedly send delegates, and if the three Unions in Washington club together they can send a delegate. The same is also true of Texas, and the Unions in California outside of San Francisco.

The importance of being represented at the convention cannot be overestimated. An organization is what its members make it. The policy of the organization is outlined at its conventions, and if the convention does its work well the officers elected have only to carry out the instructions received

to assure its prosperity, and as all members are interested in this, the necessity of having as large a representation as possible becomes at once apparent. In a number of organizations the Unions do not pay for the time lost by a delegate in attending a convention, considering that the trip is ample compensation, with expenses paid. Small Unions are thus enabled to be represented at a very small expense.

Undoubtedly, delegates will come to the convention "loaded," but it would have been far better if they had unloaded a little into the Electrical Worker, so that other delegates and members may know what is to be brought before the convention and discuss the subjects in advance. We will offer a few suggestions:

Should not the different branches of our trade be more clearly defined and Unions encouraged to form a scale of wages for the different classes of work, hours of work, etc.? Should not our laws in regards to members doing contract work be revised? Should not candidates be elected by an open vote, and not by secret ballot? Is not a secret ballot a cowardly stab in the back, anyhow?

As no member of the Brotherhood seems to understand what Section 8 of Art. VII means, would it not be a good plan for the coming convention to either make it clear and put it in force or else cut it from our constitution?

Should not Sec. 4 of Art. XIV. be made to read as follows: "When receiving the card (traveling card) the member must sign his name on the margin in presence of the Financial Secretary, except where the member is out of town, and with this card and the current quarterly password, the member is entitled to free entrance into any local Union, provided he passes the examination required by that Union and has been a member of the Brotherhood in good standing for one year. If he has not been a member of the Brotherhood in good standing for one year, and the Local Union to which he applies for admission has a higher initiation fee than he paid when initiated, he shall pay the difference in initiation fee before being admitted and given a working card. His dues shall begin at the first of the month following the acceptance of his card, and the amount of dues paid by him, if any, in advance of this date, shall be returned to him by his former Union." Consider this section thoroughly. We believe the force of it is self-evident to members in cities where there is a Building Trades Council.

In Sec. 7 of Art. XIV. the word "thirty" in second line, should be made to read "three," and from the words "This shall not apply" in line four, to the word "required" in line six, should be stricken out.

Some provision should be made for admitting electrical workers, such as railway and telegraph district linemen, who are located in small towns where it is not possible to maintain a Union. They should be admitted to the Brotherhood as members attached to the General Office, or Grand Lodge, if you desire to put it in that way.

Secs. 7 and 8 of Art. VII. have been practically dead letters. A Local Union cannot attend to such cases, nor is there a sufficient inducement in the Lo-

cal Union for a member at such a distance to pay the dues required in a Local Union.

There are a number of other weak points in our constitution which undoubtedly our Unions have discovered and will instruct their delegates to have amended.

Another point that must be settled at the coming convention is the question of theatrical electricians. This has been a source of continual annoyance during the past two years. As this question will be brought to the convention by delegates from several Unions, we will not discuss it further at this time.

About a month ago a member died in the southwest. According to the books of the Local Union in which he held his membership, he was suspended for nonpayment of dues. We were surprised a few days ago to receive his working card, which stated that the member was in good standing until August 1, although the books show that he was only paid to May 1. We were at first puzzled, until it finally dawned on us that while his dues were paid only to May 1, his working card was made good until August 1 on the theory that a member, according to the constitution, is not suspended until three months after the date to which his dues are paid. It was hard to convince the parties interested that the brother was not entitled to funeral benefit, and this brings us to a point which should be brought to the attention of the convention, namely: "Should a working card be issued for a longer period than the member's dues are paid for?" If a member pays his dues to May 1 and has issued to him a working card good until August 1 he could, practically, work for the full time of an ordinary job without paying any dues. Should not our laws be amended on this point if the above is a correct interpretation of our law as it now stands?

The Twin Cities, after a painful silence of nearly three years, will, we hope, be regularly heard from in the future. The electrical workers of St. Paul and Minneapolis must do some hard work to make up for lost time, as it is needless to say they have fallen far behind their brother workers in other cities where the Unions were kept intact. The Union in each city now has a good start, and with an able staff of officers and hustling members, thoroughly alive to the situation, before a year is past, we look for great improvement in both cities.

The Trades and Labor Assembly of St. Paul rent a large building which is used as a labor temple in which all organizations in the city meet. The location is central, and by bringing all organizations into close touch St. Paul will certainly become one of the best organized cities in the United States. When an organizer arrives in St. Paul the local labor leaders cheerfully render all assistance possible, and tender the use of a hall free until an organization is completed. We desire to tender our thanks to the Trades and Labor Assembly of St. Paul, and particularly to the custodian of the assembly halls, Bro. J. F. Krieger, to the President of the State Federation, Bro. G. C. Collins, to the organizer of the A. F. of L., Bro. P. J.

Geraghty, and to Bro. C. H. (Colonel) Bonn, or the Theatrical Stage Employes, and many others, who rendered all assistance possible in organizing the electrical workers.

The Trades Assembly of Minneapolis had a labor temple, but it was not centrally located, and it was found necessary to abandon it for the present, but the leaders hope in the near future to have a labor temple in the central part of the city, so that all trades can be brought into closer union. John Swift, organizer of the A. F. of L., has been for over a score of years a leader among the Union men of Minneapolis. He rendered all assistance possible in organizing the electrical workers, even to the extent of neglecting his own business and spending several days with us looking up electrical workers and talking Union to them. Bro. D. Collins, President of the Building Trades Council, was also active, and tendered the use of Bricklayers' Hall, of which organization he is a member, but owing to the difficulty of getting an open date convenient for electrical workers, we were not able to avail ourselves of his offer.

FOR AN EIGHT HOUR WORK DAY.

Headquarters A. F. of L.

Washington, D. C., Sept. 28, 1897.

To the Officers and Delegates of the National Convention of the National Brotherhood of Electrical Workers of America:

Dear Sirs and Brothers—You are already aware of the fact that efforts are being made continuously by our unions to reduce the hours of labor. You have also, undoubtedly been apprised of the resolution of the Cincinnati convention of the American Federation of Labor declaring that a concentrated effort shall be made to enforce the eight hour workday for all labor on May 1, 1898. I do not know whether your convention will hold another meeting or not before that time, but it seems to me that I should communicate with you relative to this subject so that you may give the matter the full consideration which its importance demands.

You are aware that industrial conditions are such to-day as will not warrant the organizations to take action unalterably committing themselves to the general demand on the date named, but between now and then many changes in the industrial, commercial and financial field are likely to occur and favorable opportunities may, therefore present themselves. Hence, it is important that your organization, as well as all others, should take such action as will place it in a position to take advantage of the opportunity to enforce the eight hour workday should it arise. In other words, it seems to me that your convention might well pass a resolution either declaring for the enforcement of the eight hour workday, May 1, 1898, or, if it is not in position to make that declaration, to authorize the executive officers of your national organization to take such action as the opportunities may afford, and also to co-operate with all other organizations which may decide upon making the demand, in order that the greatest degree of success may be achieved. It is not necessary at this time to enter into

a citation of the advisability or necessity for the introduction of the eight hour workday. Circumstances and conditions have impressed all alike that this most essential demand shall be enforced at the earliest possible moment. The only question is as to the practicability of its enforcement upon a given date, and that has been decided in the affirmative by the unanimous vote of the delegates to the Cincinnati convention, in which your national body, too, was represented. At least, all organizations should place themselves in a position so that the opportunity, should it arise, may not be lost or neglected by a lack of proper action and preparation.

The concentration of wealth, the constant introduction of machinery in industry and commerce, the enormous number of unemployed workers, all demand that some action shall be taken which shall give relief to the overworked and employment to those without it. The workers, all of them, are looking with a great deal of expectancy to our present movement, and we have no right to disappoint our own membership nor give despair to the hopes of the toiling masses of our country. It may be true that we can not achieve at once the success we desire, but we should leave no opportunity untouched or untried to the early enforcement of this great measure of relief.

I trust, therefore, that your convention will place itself upon record in favor of this movement and bring cheer and comfort to countless thousands of unemployed workers, brighter prospects for those employed and give an impetus to the great cause for which our movement stands. Trusting, too, that your convention will be entirely harmonious and successful, I am, Fraternally yours,

SAM'L GOMPERS,

President American Federation of Labor.

OBITUARY.

No. 6, of San Francisco, has lost another brother, Louis Kruger, who was killed while working on the alternating switchboard of the Western Light and Power Company, about 3:45 p. m., September 27. In some manner he short-circuited himself from the back of his left hand to the thumb of his right hand, receiving 2,200 volts. He was seen standing up for an instant and remarked, "I guess I am all right," when he fell backwards dead.

Bro. Kruger's funeral took place at 2 p. m. September 29. Union No. 6 gave a fine floral piece, an emblem of our Order, and his fellow workers gave several floral designs; one a pillow about 4 feet high by 3 feet wide, on the top of which were the words "Our Brother," and in the center his name with the word "Rest" underneath. Another floral piece represented the back of a switch block. There were many others, a large wagon being required to carry all the flowers.

All the boys who could get off turned out. There were about twenty-five carriages in all.

In the death of Bro. Kruger we lost a faithful and conscientious member, who was liked by all.

R. P. GALE, F. S.

FROM OUR UNIONS

UNION NO. 1, ST. LOUIS, MO.

As my time is limited, I will have to ask you to overlook my shortcomings this time, and I will make up for it by giving you a good article on the electrical part of Liggett & Myers' tobacco factory, in next issue. It will interest you, I am sure.

Both inside and line work are about the same as when I last wrote. The Kinloch Telephone Co. has not started to push things. I will let you all know just as soon as they do.

Bro. Clark has a three months' job at St. Joseph, wiring an insane asylum. Baggot Co. has the contract. Miller & Co. expect to commence work on the insane asylum at Nevada, Mo., in the near future. We will all be in the asylum soon if we get a few more jobs like these. Hey?

No. 1 elected a delegate to represent us at the convention. Bro. Nelson Roth secured the position with hardly a dissenting vote. He seems to have been the choice of everyone present, and I must say that I don't believe the selection could have been beat. Bro. Roth has always been a hustler for the Union and the boys, when they were in hard luck, especially last winter. I can testify to that from personal experience. You will hear from him at the show, as he can talk for himself. If all of our sister Locals are as well represented as No. 1, we may hope for some good results.

St. Louis has two Unions now. The linemen organized Wednesday last, 75 strong. No. 3 is to be the title of the new Union. Success to you, brothers. You have a grand field to work in, and there is a chance for you to do much good if you will only get out and push.

I wish to caution the brothers, in writing memorial resolutions, not to attribute to an All-Wise Creator all the evil things of this world. God made this world good and beautiful, and God saw everything he made, and behold, it was very good. He takes no delight in sorrow, and He does not cause it. No, no, Bro. Purcell. God is a kind and loving Father, who would have everyone cheerful and happy in this world, and little Gladys Belle, who was so entwined about the hearts of her father and mother, went before her time, because God's laws are violated with impunity, compelling the great majority of us to scramble for a bare existence, when, if we had the leisure we should have, there would spring from among us thousands who are especially endowed by God with talents that would enable us soon to remove the cause of every disease. When man and society conform strictly to God's laws, there will come the time which was revealed to the beloved disciple in a trance at Platmos: "And He shall wipe away every tear from their eyes; and death shall be no more; neither shall there be mourning, nor crying, nor pain, any more." Let us each do his part to hasten the coming of that Kingdom. This we can do by striving with all our might to bring our laws in conformity to the Divine laws and making our individual lives come into harmony with the ordinances of the Creator. When we see a strong and

vigorous tree wither and die suddenly, we think it is contrary to nature for it to do so, and so in the case of Bro. Barns, whose demise occurred at such an early age. Let us probe this special question to the very bottom.

Bro. Crossley, of Houston, wants my views on the labor question. The labor question to me is very simple; all we want to do is to open up opportunities so that every man can get employment. It is the man out of a job that the laboring man has to fear. He is constantly bidding against those who have employment. "But how is that to be brought about?" I hear numerous brothers ask. Very easily; by making land free by the application of the single tax. Within the city limits of St. Louis there are over 185,000 building lots, 25 feet by 125 in dimension, without any buildings or improvements of any kind. The single tax applied in this city would force the owners of these lots either to build on them or dispose of them to those who would build. This would make such a demand for labor that there would not be enough laborers in the State of Missouri to meet the demand. Rents would go down, and wages would go up. This is the labor question in a nutshell. What do you think of it, Bro. Crossley, or any other brother?

HARRY MYERS, Press Sec'y.

UNION NO. 5, PITTSBURG, PA.

It is with great regret that I take pen in hand to fulfill the duty of Press Secretary, pro tem., but our worthy Press Secretary informed us at the close of our last meeting that he had a position to take charge of the most exquisite theater in the United States, and that he most regretfully tendered his resignation as Press Secretary. I and all of our brothers were much grieved to receive it, because our brother possessed much talent in literary matters, and his absolute equality of justice in all matters with which we had entrusted him, has won him the highest esteem of all of our members. Halt, brothers, pardon me. I must take back my statement of all brothers, and make it all brothers present, but I hope this paper may reach many of you whom I have not seen for months in our lodge room. Now, boys, I think that some of you had better wake up for a little while, and try and spare an hour every two weeks to attend your lodge. Remember that Tom Brown or Sam Jones are not running this Local, and that every member has his duty to fulfill to help the organization along, and his duty is to be present and have a voice in all matters brought forward in the Union, and not to lay like a 4x6 in a corner and then after the meeting is over go outside and say, "I had a notion to get up and say so and so when he spoke, but I——" Brothers, we don't want notions; we want action, and action I think you would think we had, had you been at our last few meetings. You, I mean, yes, you—that never attend, but merely stand or bum on the street corner, barroom or saloon, and discuss what you do or what they ought to do. Brothers, we invite you to attend yourself, and see that what you think right is done, because it is union that we

wish to get, and that can only be done by mutual attendance.

There is another class that I wish to comb a little, and that is those that were always coming last Thursday night, but——. Yes, that word but. I am often afraid it is misused. Boys, if that same Thursday night your boss wished you to work overtime, or someone was going to put you on to a better job than you now hold, I do not think your buts would materialize.

Now, boys, I think I have expressed a few of my sentiments on attendance. I think it is my duty to state to those who are unavoidably detained that our Local is going on and growing continually, and that she is on the road to success. I hope that all will read, mark and learn, if they cannot possibly attend, that Bro. Friedman's address is in the Union directory.

Thanking Mr. Editor for allotting me this space for such cause, and my fraternal brothers for reading same, I am

A. E. ELDRIDGE,
President Local No. 5.

UNION NO. 6, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

My first mention will be a little gold news. The "good little schooner" La Minfa cast off her lines and sailed away with a party of gold seekers at noon, the 22nd day of September, for the much talked of and famous Copper River, which is noted for its swift rapids and very hostile and famous Indians. Among the 46 travelers there are seven of the best linemen who ever visited the coast, four of whom are Workers, and three are ex-Workers. Each is a shareholder in the vessel in which they sailed. The Alaska Mining & Development Co. is the name of the corporation, with La Minfa, and some thousands of dollars in bank, as the assets; coupled with an undying determination to make their adventure a complete success, and there is no doubt if there is anything in the Copper River country, that the boys will return the most independent set of linemen in the country. The well wishes and prayers of all their acquaintances accompanied them on their hazardous journey. Bros. Frank Koons, William Holmes, James Stamps and Lawrence Wiseman, Brotherhood men, and Adam, better known as "Cal" Wagner, Joe Smith, and ex-brother Jack Barricklo consisted the linemen. This party will travel together, some doing the prospecting, others the trapping and hunting, and others the transporting and navigating on the river. It would be an injustice to pass a description of their various outfits, which I must say were the best that have as yet left San Francisco since the excitement. A fine 25 horse-power steam launch, 39 feet long, and 14 feet beam; two large yawls, 30 feet long; and a large skiff, 18 feet long, comprised the transporting part of the equipment. Mining implements of all descriptions, with dynamite and other explosives for quartz mining. Each has the latest pattern of a repeating rifle, Colts revolver, and bowie knife, numberless garments of the heaviest mackinaw, and woolen underclothing and over-shirts, reinforced by the best furs and blankets in the market. Their sleds,

which dismounted are in sections, are of the very best quality. These first-class outfits, backed up by seven of the best men that ever trod in a working man's walk in life, coupled with plenty of muscle and brains, complete the little band of the determined seven, and the way in which the "hurrahs" of the demonstrative 1,000 or more throats belched forth over the waters of the bay of San Francisco as "La Minfa" cast off her bow line, was enough to half win the battle in which they are now engaged. It is needless to express the good wishes and God speed of the well wishers, as there are not words enough in the English vocabulary to frame the inmost thoughts of all of their acquaintances, and we shall all anxiously await their return and assure them a hearty welcome, whether success crowns their efforts or not.

The amending of many sections of our constitution, and the preparing of a new ritual has been in order for some time, so that our coast representatives will have their hands full at the national convention; and at our next special meeting, which will occur shortly, will see the final adoption of the countless amendments and a new ritual, and we earnestly hope all other locals will co-operate and make their adoption universal. This and economy should be the fundamental principles of our order, to insure a grand success. An iron clad law and money to back it, with a good, fair and impartial executive, coupled with the best material of the order, would not only make us an order of distinction as workers, but would rank us among the first in a social way. The satisfaction of commanding recognition is the greatest boon of this life, and in order to gain this high pedestal it will necessitate oceans of hard work.

An increase of the benedicts by two, is the latest accusation of No. 6. I cannot give you the details in full, as both ceremonies were performed in a very quiet manner. Our worthy Bro. David Keefe, being one, and our much respected Trustee, Bro. Forrest, being the other. The usual well wishes of No. 6, together with our ever constant thoughts of perpetual happiness and a long life, accompany the hearty congratulations to the happy couples.

Bro. Eugene Rush is still our Grand Lecturer on practical electrical subjects. His undying interest in furthering the interests of No. 6 cannot pass without mention, and he is certainly a credit and an honor to our Local. There is but one Rush. Words cannot express his worth to the Brotherhood.

Our coming meeting will also decide who is to be our representative to the grand convention. This is a vital question, as our delegate will have to be an earnest worker as well as a good parliamentarian. However, who ever he may be, I am certain that he will be one of the lights of the convention.

Bro. A. F. Irwin, who is our chief deputy, visited the north on an organizing trip, and proved his ability as a worker, having the proud distinction of organizing two Locals; I believe one in Tacoma, and the other in Seattle,

Wash. I will not vouch for the accuracy of my report as I have not had the opportunity of seeing the brother, and am pinning the accuracy of my report on hearsay.

Bro. Chas. Stark, foreman of the California Electric Works, who is one of our best members, has in a very short time reconciled seven or eight out of thirty of his men to the belief of the N. B. E. W., and each and every one of them are a credit to our organization.

All Brotherhood men are busy, and the thought of our work has become more than enthusiastic in the hearts of all brothers, they showing an undying interest in the welfare of our unemployed; that is the spirit of No. 6.

The true appreciation of Union work was shown at the close of our Mechanics Fair, which lasted some six weeks. A photo was taken of the display while it was at its full height. Bros. Sandefur, Kruger, Barstow, Bray, Olafsen, Desmond, Irwin, Donaldson, Garwin, Barnhardt and others were artistically placed in front of one of the finest electrical displays ever held in public; the background was touched off by the presence of the leading officials of the company, making one of the most appropriate displays ever taken.

Bro. Oscar Blain, who is absent from the city doing a large contract in the city of Bakersfield, reports things lively in the south and plenty of good work ahead.

Well, brothers, the hour is late and my budget of news is about exhausted, and in conclusion will tender you our best wishes and regards, supplanted by a goodly share from myself.

A. E. YOELL, Press Sec'y.

UNION NO. 8, TOLEDO, OHIO.

No. 8 is still on deck. There is more work in Toledo now than there is men to do it. If there were twenty more wiremen here at present they could all get work.

We are going to have a new wonderland here. I don't think the contract has been let yet, but it will be a good job for the one that gets it.

Bissel, Dodge & Erner Co. have commenced work on the new High School. It is all iron conduit work. There was some talk of building a new theatre here, but I don't know whether there is any truth in it or not. If they do there will be another good job for somebody.

I am sorry to say that we have lost one of our brothers, James W. Findlay. Bro. Findlay and Burns started for Detroit, where they expected to go to work. When near Monroe, Mich., Bro. Burns woke up (I forgot to say that they were riding on a flat car), and found Bro. Findlay was missing. He went to the conductor and had him stop the train. It was backed up and they found Bro. Findlay along the track with his left leg and arm cut off. He died a minute after they reached him. Bro. Burns showed great nerve in staying with him in the woods all night, as he would not let anybody move him until the Coroner came. He was then taken to Monroe, where the inquest was held. Bro. Burns came back to Toledo and notified the rest of the brothers, who were very sorry to hear the news. A committee consisting of Bros. Burns and Strub was ap-

pointed to take charge of the body. They went to Monroe and took the body to Elyria, O., where his parents live. Bro. Findlay leaves a father, mother, brothers and sisters to mourn his loss. Bro. Findlay was 27 years of age. He had been working for the Traction Company eight months. He was a good Union man and a delegate to the Central Labor Union. Brothers, I think it would be a good plan to find out the address of each and every member in or out of the city. We don't know what time we will have to go. If we had not known where Bro. Findlay's parents lived, we would not have known where to send him, for his folks did not know where he was.

I forgot to mention that we had a very nice parade Labor Day. The boys all turned out with the Traction Company's wagons. We had a very nice display. We had a pole on the wagon with arc lamps on it and several other displays. Each and every one of us had a cane made of wire, and I don't believe that there was any two of them made alike. The inside wiremen all had a small one-volt lamp hanging over their badges.

I will have to cut you short, as there is a fuse out some place.

C. E. MARRYOTT, Press Secretary.

Resolutions of condolence adopted by Local Union No. 8, N. B. E. W., Friday, September 24th, 1897:

Whereas, The great and all-wise Ruler of the Universe has seen fit in His infinite wisdom to remove from our midst our worthy brother, James W. Findlay; therefore, be it

Resolved, That while we submit in humility to the wisdom of our Creator in the death of our brother, his parents, brothers and sisters mourn the loss of a kind and affectionate son, a just and noble brother, and his friends an upright and respectable associate; and be it

Resolved, That we, as members of Local Union No. 8, tender our heartfelt sympathy to his parents, sisters and brothers, in their great sorrow, commend them to Him who doeth all things well; and, be it further

Resolved, That these resolutions be spread upon our records and a copy presented to the family of our brother, and the same be published in our daily papers and the official journal of our Brotherhood.

WM. Trogler,
W. H. WELSH,
PETER CROWLEY,
Committee.

UNION NO. 9, CHICAGO, ILL.

Odd jobs here and there is all I can report from Chicago this month. The bright face of prosperity which arose last month, has gone behind the dark clouds of depression, with little prospect of a break in the clouds. Notwithstanding the hard times, No. 9 has her shoulder to the wheel and is pushing hard. We catch one or two new lights each month, and repair and re-instate others. We are compelled each month to suspend a few lamps, but generally they are those who have left the city. We should like to hear from some of our delinquent brethren who are employed by the Postal in Texas,

who have had steady employment since early spring.

We, with much regret, are called upon to report the death of another brother member of No. 9. Bro. James O'Rourke, while in the act of re-hanging trolley wire to span-wire, received a shock in some way, sufficient to take his life. It was on a bridge at South Bend, Ind. The insulated bolt became loosened from trolley-ear, and when he attempted to screw bolt in place again, he threw one arm over span wire. Either the span was grounded or he got his elbow in contact with bridge; there was a red spot on his left elbow and also one over the heart. One point of contact was evidently just over the heart, and the shock must have paralyzed the heart, causing instant death. Bro. O'Rourke was one of our most respected brethren. He leaves behind three orphan children and many relatives and friends to mourn his loss, who bow with submission to the will of Him who does all things well. This accident happened August 28th, and reported to us by his brother-in-law at two o'clock August 29th, while we were all in attendance at our fourth annual picnic. While our picnic was a success, this sad accident caused sadness and gloom to appear upon the countenance of all who heard the sad news.

Our picnic was a success, but an exact account cannot yet be given, as all returns are not in. There was a hot time, not in the old town, but in World's Fair Park. We had all the variations of sport usual at a Linemen's Picnic; pole climbing, rope-throwing, weight throwing, foot-races, and heavy load carrying. I am unable to say who won the first prize in the last named contest, although I was the chairman of the judges. The heavy load to be carried consisted of "German Disturbance Water" and had the greatest number of entries of any contest on the grounds. Having a lamp trimmers Local here, we had a lamp trimming contest. The contestants were required to climb a thirty-foot stepped pole trim a double Brush lamp, and go down. Bro. John Hurley took first prize, a gold medal, doing the work in forty-two seconds. Bro. A. Nelson, second, in forty-four seconds, and Bro. J. Drouim, third, in forty-five seconds. In the pole climbing contest, linemen were required to place both spurs over a rope tied around pole sixty feet from ground, and put one spur into pole below a mark four feet from the ground. Bro. John Gates won first prize, a gold medal, doing the feat in thirty seconds; R. Schaffer, second, in thirty-five seconds, and Bro. C. B. Baldwin, third in thirty-eight seconds. For the rope throwers, a line was put up fifty feet from the ground and Bro. Jerry O'Rourke threw a rope over it, laying five feet eight inches of the rope on the ground, taking first prize, a pair of Klein's inside climbers and straps, and a box of cigars. W. A. Baldwin took second prize, laying four feet of the rope on the ground. In the heavy hammer throwing, a sixteen pound hammer was used. Bro. Jerry O'Rourke took first prize, a pearl handled knife and \$3 in cash, he having thrown the hammer ninety-seven

feet; Bro. Dan Boyle was a close second, throwing the hammer ninety-three feet and W. A. Baldwin, third, with eighty feet. There were six different foot races, with two or three prizes, consisting of silk umbrellas, shoes, slippers, hats, gold watch chains, wine, cigars, etc.

Our picnic was well patronized, and all, I think, went away satisfied; we could hardly have had finer weather. One or two of the boys tried to persuade their friends by force that they were first prize winners in the heavy load carrying contest, but their bluff was out classed and they fell to the rear. For other information regarding picnic, call upon or address our worthy president, John E. Poling, for he is the most wide awake man at a picnic that I ever met.

The picnic being over, No. 9 has passed on to unfinished business, and is talking national convention. A vast amount of good can be done, brothers, and we have but a short time before us to form plans for the good of the order.

Well, as but one page of the Worker is all I have a mortgage on, I will switch off, hoping to have better prospects of work to offer in my next.

C. WARREN B., Press Sec'y.

UNION NO. 17, DETROIT, MICH.

No. 17, always looking for the main chance, wishes, through her scribe, to challenge any Local Union to a competition of good looks and swell appearance, and is willing to handicap herself and back up her challenge by presenting the accompanying photograph of her Labor Day turnout. I hope the members of No. 30 will study well the profile of the noble gentleman with small parasol in his hand, near left side of picture. I am told that he is in the market and is eligible. Brothers, Labor Day has passed for another year, and Detroit witnessed the most enthusiastic day in the history of her labor gatherings.

To say No. 17 did herself proud would be putting it very mildly indeed, as a study of our photograph can attest. Very few of our men had to work, and the rest turned out with a hearty good will. All games were well attended and hotly contested.

It is with deep regret that I have to record the death of Thos. Culhane, a lineman employed by the Mutual Electric Co., who met instant death on September 2d, while working on an alternating circuit, by coming in contact with a grounded iron pipe, attached to the pole. In view of the above fact, No. 17 has presented a petition to the Common Council asking for an ordinance prohibiting the placing of grounded protection pipes nearer than 15 feet to the lowest cross arm; also the stringing of bare grounded wires on same poles with wires carrying high potential currents, and several other practices, as dangerous to human life, which we hope and pray will receive favorable action by that honorable body.

We received a telegram from Gainesville, O., notifying us that Bro. J. J. Gorman was killed there on September 21st, by the cars. No particulars. Bro.

Gorman has been a member of No. 17 since July 20, 1897.

According to letter received from Grand Secretary Kelly, there is some likelihood of the meeting of the National Convention being changed and held in Detroit this fall. If so I will say that No. 17 to a man will extend the welcome hand of Brotherhood to every delegate or visiting member, and we hope every Local will be represented, as we claim to have the banner convention city of America. In view of the coming convention and possible changes in the constitution, it is to be hoped that all monthly reports of the Grand Officers will be ordered printed in the Worker.

No. 17 initiated three new members, and received one application at last night's meeting. We are growing steadily and surely. In fact our body has become so large and meetings so well attended, that we have decided to obtain a more commodious hall, and expect to meet hereafter in what is known as Dermel's Hall, on Cadillac Square.

Work holds about the same in Detroit. Nothing to get excited over; still I have not heard any complaints of idleness among our members.

W. G., Press Sec'y.

UNION NO. 32, BURLINGTON, I.A.

Well, brethren, as this is my first experience as Press Secretary, you will excuse all mistakes and knock out all crosses.

No. 32 is still doing well, and expects to do better, I hope, as there are only a few of us left, but we still hold a meeting once in a while. Most of our brothers are at Iowa City and that vicinity. I would like to hear from some of them and find out if they are still in the ring.

The Hubinger Telephone Company is doing a little work. They have taken back Bro. Mathews and wanted Bro. Welsh, but L. M. Welsh had left town before they gave him notice, and these were all the men they needed.

The Burlington Street Car and Light Company is doing a little work. That is about all that is going on in Burlington at present, so will bring to a close.

MARTIN McNEALY,
Press Sec'y.

UNION NO. 36, SACRAMENTO, CAL.

Having been elected Press Secretary I will endeavor to have Local No. 36 represented in the journal, so that the brothers may know we are still alive, and working hard for the interest of our Local.

Nearly all our brothers have been out of town on construction work since election, so nearly all the new officers have not been installed yet, but I think next meeting night will catch most of them in town. I am told it was a hard matter to get a quorum together, but now the indications are that no territorial work will be started for some time, and our chairs will be well occupied again.

We gave our first annual picnic June 6. We had a large attendance and everyone enjoyed themselves. We had a lengthy programme of games and sports. Bro. Cameron, of No. 6, won the pole climbing contest, and the tug

of war contest between the electric light and telephone boys was very exciting, but after a hard and long fought battle the honors were finally won by the telephone gang.

For the benefit of our brothers who have never visited out city, I may say we have two transmission plants, Folsom and Yuba, bringing the juice twenty-two and thirty-six miles respectively, the former carrying 15,000 volts and the latter 16,000. We also have one local lighting plant, and at our next election it will be decided whether the city shall build its own lighting plant or not. The way it looks now I think it will carry easily.

The two telephone companies have about seven hundred subscribers each, which I believe is a good showing for a city of 30,000 people.

J. Lewis, a young man employed on a house moving job, was instantly killed a few days ago by coming in contact with the Folsom Company's wires.

The lighting companies are doing practically nothing. The Capital Phone Company is now engaged in moving several aerial cables to the opposite side of Seventh street. The Sunset is doing a little repair work around town at present.

Bro. Lane is the proud father of a bouncing girl baby. He has the congratulations of all the brothers.

J. S. MARSH, Press Sec'y.

UNION NO. 37, HARTFORD, CONN.

After a lapse of two years, Local No. 37 is again in line. The time that has elapsed since the disorganization of the Local here, seems only to have fired the boys with more of an ardor of enthusiasm as they are falling in line and joining without much persuasion, and all are showing much activity and doing all they can to increase our membership. After receiving our new charter, we elected the following officers, who were installed by our ex-president Maurice Cavanaugh, he being duly appointed to act as organizer by the Grand Secretary: F. J. Sheehan, President; Frank Kernan, Vice-President; W. W. Welsh, Rec. Sec'y.; J. J. Tracey, Fin. Sec'y.; T. F. Herbert, Treasurer; Jos. Garvey, Ins.; Allan McIsaac, For.; Maurice Cavanaugh, Chas. Spencer, Patrick Hayes, Trustees.

We regret that we were not long enough organized to take an active part in the Labor Day ceremonies. However, some of the boys were in line as delegates to the Central Labor Union. There were several labor organizations in line and altogether made a respectable appearance, and by their manly bearing were indeed a credit to the different crafts they represented, and all celebrated the day in the usual manner, by participating at the picnic and games at Union Grove.

The Electrical Power Plant owned by the Farmington River Power and Hartford Electric Light Co., which is located on the Farmington River at Poquonock, was totally destroyed by fire Labor Day. The fire did not cause any inconvenience, as the company is equipped with steam power, which was reserved for such an emergency.

The wiring of the New Catlin Building was awarded to Chas. R. Reynolds.

The new Wise & Smith Building was awarded to Knowles & Co. of New York. Reynolds has just completed a large job at the Retreat for insane, putting in upwards of one thousand lights. Chas. N. Knox has completed installation of new plant at Hotel Linden. As some of the boys have been working on those jobs, you will assume they have been kept busy.

All the boys are employed at present, business being pretty good. The outside men are finding work with Postal Telegraph Co., who are building a loop five miles from Berlin to New Britain. Also by the New Britain Telegraph Co. and Rockville St. Ry. Co.

The N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. Co., are equipping their stations with storage battery plants, utilizing the power for charging same from their three rail system. The plant is located at Berlin, ten miles distant, and the cars run half hourly, between Berlin, New Britain and Hartford.

We are much pleased to inform Local No. 2 of Milwaukee that we have two of their members on our list, and what they have lost we have gained, and if they have any others among them like Bro. Crawley and Roberts, we will indeed give them the glad hand should they land on our nutmeg plantation.

Bros. Tracey and Herbert have branched out in a new line of business and constitute the firm known as the Hartford Tree Bracket Co., the bracket being invented and patented by Bro. Tracey. All the Locals will be furnished circulars in due time, and I hope they will do all they can to get their companies interested in it, as it shows for itself its usefulness, and besides being strictly Union made, should urge them to talk up its merits.

With greetings to all the Locals, I will close.

C. E. BYRNE, Press Sec'y.

UNION NO. 38, CLEVELAND, O.

About the first thing I have to say is to congratulate the Executive Board on their effort to hold the national convention at Detroit; not but that we would all like to go to Texas, but the great trouble is the expense. If held in Texas, No. 38 would hardly feel like sending delegates, if held in Detroit, she probably will.

Labor Day passed off O. K. in Cleveland. No. 38 turned out and made a fine showing, while No. 80 took the cake. Seven hacks chuck full of pretty girls is a sight worth looking at at any time and place, and that is what we had here on Labor Day.

No. 38 is going to change its hall and night of meeting, from Thursday evening to Saturday evening. We get a better hall for less money, therefore the change.

No. 38 will hold its annual dance Thanksgiving Eve, at Army and Navy Hall, when a large crowd and a big time is expected.

The great coal strike is about settled, and coal is becoming plentiful in Cleveland, after a famine of several weeks. For a while, it was impossible to obtain a ton of coal at any price for domestic use, and some of the shops were compelled to shut down for the

want of it, but the working people were willing to go without coal for the stoves, were willing to be laid off for the want of it in the shops and factories, and in fact were willing to put up with any and everything because they believed the cause a holy one, and believing thus they were willing to share in the discomforts of their starving brothers of the mining district.

May the good Lord hasten the day when government by injunction shall perish from the earth, but when we stop to think, we have some little consolation in knowing that each and every time an injunction is granted, that every time a working man is shot to death, that every time a wife is widowed and little children left fatherless; it is one more nail in the coffin of plutocracy. True, it does not lighten the burden of the heart broken wife and mother; it does not stop the moans of the hungry orphans; but in time, long perhaps after you and I are laid away, when the history of this century shall have been written, and shown up in its true light; when time shall have righted this great wrong, then shall they be known as the children of those who died the death of martyrs; died that others might live. All honor to those whose fathers gave up their lives that plutocracy and its hellish influence might be driven from the earth.

THOS. WHEELER, Press Sec'y.

UNION NO. 41, BUFFALO, N. Y.

As this is my first letter to the "Worker" on behalf of the new Local, No. 41, I must take exception to a remark of our respected Bro. William Kelly in the last "Worker." Bro. Kelly said that Grand President Sherman's rulings in regard to classifying inside and outside men were causing dissatisfaction among the outside men. Why so, Bro. Kelly? You say that Bro. William Haley and yourself think that you are in the wrong pew. Bro. Haley certainly is in the wrong pew, as he is classified as an outside man. Think of it, brothers. A storage battery and dynamo tender is an outside man. Well, brothers of No. 45, we certainly were "easy things" when we allowed Bro. Haley to remain with an outside men's Union. As far as Bro. William Kelly is concerned, I don't see what kick he has coming. The main cause of the split in Local No. 45 was that the outside men objected to paying their share of the walking delegate's fee, and, Bro. Kelly, you have been that walking delegate and have been drawing money from both inside and outside men for the past eighteen months. You are a dynamo tender. Are you an outside man? Why, then, do you consider yourself in the wrong pew?

I would like to say to the Brothers in general that although our Grand Secretary strongly advised against the split and formation of the inside men into a new Local, we think that we will have no reason to regret the step taken. We start off with a strength of about fifty, everyone of our members being stiff-backed Union men and earnest workers.

There will be a determined effort made to increase our membership so that we will have in our ranks every inside wireman in Buffalo by the first of next year. If we don't, we will know the reason why. So get a hustle on, No. 45, if you expect to catch up to us "so-called inside wiremen."

Now, brothers, don't forget, if you should happen to get "put off at Buffalo," that we meet every Wednesday evening at Council Hall.

GEO. E. JUDSON, Press Sec'y.

UNION NO. 42, UTICA, N. Y.

Having been elected to the office of Press Secretary of No. 42, I present my initial report:

We start with forty-three charter members, all of whom are very enthusiastic over the good showing which has been made in so short a time, and we predict that No. 42 will make some of the older Unions take a back seat before another month rolls by.

All of the boys, or nearly all, are busy, and in my next letter I will have more to say on this subject.

As this is my first report, and a very poor one, I will come to a close, but in my next will give you a better outline of things in Utica and the prospects. With good luck and a willing editor, I hope to get this through.

J. D. S., Press, Sec'y.

UNION NO. 43, SYRACUSE, N. Y.

As it is about time for a few lines to appear in the Worker from No. 43, I, as their Press Secretary, will endeavor to let the brothers know that at present No. 43 is very much alive. I was elected Press Secretary some moons ago, but have neglected to do my duty. At our last meeting I received a gentle reminder from one of the brothers that he had looked the Worker over and could not find a word in it from No. 43, and that it was about time their Press Secretary woke up. I plead guilty to the charge of neglect, and received a severe sentence from our worthy president.

As this is my first attempt, I hope it will be received in time, and a place found for it in the Worker, and I promise to do better in the future.

The City of Salt is noted for being a strong Union town; there is a Union for almost everything. Even the milkmen have their troubles. Well, in union there is strength, and I hope the time will come when every man that has to earn his bread (as the Good Book tells us) by the sweat of his brow, will belong to a Union of some kind, and help the good cause along.

No. 43 is at present in good condition, having a membership of over 100 in good standing. We have every inside wireman in the city that amounts to anything, and a whole lot of linemen, and a lot more to get, but they will come in out of the cold in time. We meet every week in our fine new rooms in the McCarthy Block, on Market street. We have our little "pink teas" at times, and they get quite warm at that, but then we all have our troubles. It would be a funny world if we all thought alike. At present we have a hard nut to crack, but I guess we will come out on top. Any way, we hope so. It is with the Electric Light Company, but for the present the least said the better. (There will come a time.)

We had a picnic in August. All had a good time. The inside wiremen and linemen played an exciting game of baseball. It lasted so long that darkness came to their relief, and all bets were declared off and the game stopped. Score, 00—00, errors and base hits the same.

Labor Day has come and gone. It was a fine day here. All the Unions turned out in fine shape. The parade was the largest of the kind ever held in the city, there being something over 4,000 Union men in line. The brothers of Local No. 44 are to be congratulated in winning the flag at Rochester. May they live long and be able to march after it.

Work is not very brisk here at present. Yours truly has just gone to work after taking a vacation that lasted all summer. It is either a feast or famine in this town. Lots of work, or no work at all. There are some large buildings going up, but will not be ready to wire before spring.

All wires in the central part of the city will be taken down. Subways are being laid out for them now and the streets are all torn up. There will be some work for good Union linemen when they are ready.

At our last meeting a communication was read in regard to changing the place for the next convention. It was unanimously decided in favor of Detroit as being the most convenient for us to send a delegate. I hope No. 43 will be represented by a delegate. There are lots of questions to come up and each local should be represented.

Tuesday, October 12, Syracuse will celebrate its fiftieth anniversary as a city. Once more the brothers of No. 43 will march shoulder to shoulder in the line of the parade.

Well, brothers, I will have to pull the switch, or there will not be space enough in the Worker for the other Secretaries' letters. I am all right when I get started, but it is the d— to get me started.

DIXIE.

UNION NO. 44, ROCHESTER, N. Y.

Well, I don't know as I can say that we are all living yet or not, but if the last meeting was a criterion to go by most of us are supposed to be dead. I'll tell you how it was.

On Labor Day the Trades Assembly gave as a prize to the best appearing Local of any trade in line an American Silk Flag. The same flag you heard me tell about before, and it is a fact that we won it all right, as you can find out by asking any of the members of No. 44, but the judges failed to make a report in time for our last meeting and I suppose that the boys thought that was the only business on hand. They seemed to forget that some time in the coming November we are to have the only ball of the season, and it is time to get around and do something if we are to make it a grand success.

Work is very dull at present, but I think most of the boys are working. The members of No. 44 are all well as far as I know at present.

Remember the biennial convention, boys, and come up and help with your oar.

F. GRAHAM,
Press Sec'y.

UNION NO. 45, BUFFALO, N. Y.

Labor Day has passed and is now but a pleasant memory, pleasant to the Electrical Workers especially, as Local No. 45 led the procession of 50,000 men, and out of the 190 names on the books, 150 were represented. If any other labor organization can show a better record, we are willing to give them the honor.

The division in No. 45 has given birth to Local No. 41 (inside workers), and the funds and property has been divided satisfactory to all. There will be a great but brotherly rivalry between 41 and 45 from now on. It has been suggested and favorably accepted by a majority of the members of No. 41 to hold a meeting weekly (Wednesday), not only for the purpose of transacting the necessary business, but for the purpose of instruction. Some of these meetings will be public, at which contractors and electricians will be invited to lecture and to illustrate by drawings the different work which the inside men handle, and thereby increase their knowledge and consequently their usefulness, as well as to relieve the monotony which routine work causes. Therefore it behooves the members to attend these meetings and keep up with the procession. The officers of the new Local are as follows: President, Al Keene; Vice President, Chas. Ferguson; Recording Secretary, Chas. Guyton; Financial Secretary, H. M. Scott; Press Secretary, Geo. E. Judson; Treasurer, Al Cunningham; Inspector, Geo. W. Bass; Foreman, R. R. Love; Trustees, Fred Plogsterth, Al Clark, Geo. C. King.

Bro. Devlin is the father of a 15-pound boy, and is as proud as a turkey cock over the event. As Bro. Devlin only turns the scale at 90 pounds, the little fellow is almost as big as his dad, but such is the mysterious working of Providence, which they say are past finding out.

I notice in a communication from Union No. 32 of Burlington, Ia., that one James Broderick has made an unsavory record for himself. I hope none of the boys will confound that party with a brother of No. 45 of the same name. Bro. James Broderick of Buffalo has been here four years. He is one of the most respected foremen in the service of the Bell Co., and is a stalwart Union man. He was formerly employed by Harry Sheldon of the U. P. Ry. and the Electric Light Co. of Denver, Colo., who will vouch for the tribute I am glad to pay him.

As I have been legislated out of office by being fired out of Local No. 45 and swallowed up by No. 41, this is my last letter as Press Secretary, but I intend to "bob up serenely" as a free lance, occasionally, and if the Press Secretaries don't do their work I will call them down with a club.

W. H. KELLY, Press Sec'y.

UNION NO. 56, ERIE, PA.

Once again we are permitted to express our views on matters and things in general. Labor Day of 1897 has come and gone, and No. 56 was strictly in the parade. Taken all in all, Erie done herself proud. The place of honor was awarded to our President, Bro. Jas.

P. Hanlon, who was the chief marshal of the day, and led the column which was one good big hour in passing a given point. The day was one of grandeur; a balmy breeze and smiling sun made it one never to be forgotten. Everything passed off pleasantly. We had forty-four men in line and two disabled brothers rode in a carriage. No. 56 showed up in first-class style, and all men wore a silk badge with the name and number of the Union thereon, and the honor of carrying the banner was entrusted to Bro. Jas. D. Rust, who wore a silk hat gotten expressly for the occasion. During the march a little girl was heard to ask her mother this question: "Say, ma, will linemen eat hay?" "Yes, daughter, sprinkle a little whiskey on it." But, notwithstanding, all the boys behaved well, and not a case of disorderly conduct was reported by any person. Your scribe and Bro. Henry Prudence were awarded the honor of selling tickets at Eighth and State streets, and it is needless to say every person who desired them had no trouble in procuring them. A lady became curious and asked what "N. B. E. W." stood for, and I being very busy just then told her to wait a minute and I would tell her. So I led her to one side and swore her to secrecy and said "No Boss Ever Worked." She appeared to be satisfied and took the car for the park, where C. L. U.'s picnic was being held.

One of our brothers has done gone and done it; Bro. Will Kistner, alias the Kid, has taken unto himself a wife. All and every one wish him joy and plenty of it.

The Phone Co. laid off twelve men on Saturday, Sept. 4th. Some have found work here and others have left the city. The conduit ordinance has fallen through again. The attorneys for the Bell Co. have enjoined the city from building it, and it looks as though it was an utter impossibility to get legal talent in this country that can be said to be fearless. The next thing we will hear of is that the Erie Motor Co. will stop the city from walking over their rails, and everybody will be forced to ride on their ice box cars or be put in jail for not patronizing their road.

I hope all Unions will make Detroit the place to hold the convention instead of San Antonio, Tex. I do not want San Antonio to feel hard towards us, but a quorum would not be had so far away from the business center. Not less than \$100 to \$125 would take one there, and the young Unions could not stand that. So I say, if it can be done, let the convention be held in Detroit or some other near center. A full attendance is what we require.

I believe I said once before that strikes pay whether they are lost or won, and in the great coal miners strike, the shooting of forty innocent men who only ask a fair pay for work rendered is a damnable outrage, and if the people will submit to such tyranny from this out, they ought to be shot. A laboring man has only his labor to sell and the government who has the power to cast a man in prison for stealing a postage stamp, has also the same power to settle a strike. Query: Have

not the strikers the same right to call out the "tin soldiers" to help win a strike? As taxpayers they help to support the militia; then why can't they call for them. Any laboring man who is now or shall become a member of the tin soldiers ought to be thumped on the head. The idea of a Union man joining the militia to help shoot down his brother workmen merely because he asks for what is his just and rightful dues—a right to labor and a right to receive fair pay for the same. But there is no such a thing as freedom in this State, where you are taxed to death. Yes, they have in this State a poll tax, and an occupation tax, and tax for privilege of working.

E. T. L., Press Sec'y.

UNION NO. 60, SAN ANTONIO, TEX.

I trust you will give space to a few lines from No. 60. Your hint in the last "Worker" being taken in good part, although unnecessary, as there being little work for the majority of members, sickness among all or nearly all, with no meetings for long intervals, gave no opportunity for glowing rhetoric or interesting letters of any description. I trust my article to Bro. Kelly on behalf of No. 60 will be self-explanatory.

I would like to ask through the columns of the "Worker" for information as to alternating disturbances in telephones. I would like to hear from the members located at various points their experiences with alternating troubles, and how detected; whether they employ any certain method of locating these troubles, or find them haphazard. I believe we are affected more here in San Antonio than anywhere else. Your humble servant has chased day in and out after this form of trouble until now it is a common phrase. You hear something like this: Do you see the man? Yes, I see the man. What is the man doing? He is hunting noise. Wouldn't that cork you? We are troubled very little by 500 volt direct currents used for power and street railway service, but we have a Stanley 2,000 volt, and a Westinghouse 1,000 alternators, which run day and night, and also a 6,500 volt Brush machine for arc lighting, that parallels our leads and induces a sound in the telephone, similar to the starting up of pictures projected by the vitascope or animatascop. I would like to hear from other members as to their experiences. Also their theories as to why it affects the telephone system, especially when it is a bridging high resistance system, with metallic circuits. I would like to know if there is any device that any of the members know of that can with reasonable accuracy locate the circuit in trouble and point of chart where trouble is. In short, why should a telephone system be disturbed at all by reason of the accidental grounding or breaking down of an alternating or arc circuit?

No. 60's members have nearly to a man had dengue fever, a fever which once you have, incapacitates you from work of any kind for some time.

A great many of our members have left the city. Our president, Bro. Martin Wright, has just gotten out of his

room, and your humble servant is writing this at home, being laid up since Saturday, six days already.

Hoping to receive replies, and wishing all brothers and Unions success, I am
T. L. ROSE, Press Sec'y.

UNION NO. 61, LOS ANGELES, CAL.

The letters in the September number seem to be more than usually interesting. There is but one thing lacking—too many Unions are not represented. I cannot understand why this should be, but there are many things pertaining to trade unionism and the welfare of my fellow workers that puzzle me. It seems strange that not one can be found in all those sixty odd Unions who would devote one hour, or even less, each month in contributing something to the Worker. Wouldn't every member of this Grand Brotherhood be proud of their official organ were every Union in America represented by its Press Secretary? What a splendid issue it would make. Cannot this be brought about, Mr. Editor? Let me make a suggestion. Suppose our Grand Secretary should write to every Union urgently requesting them to contribute a short article for a special number, to be issued on our anniversary, or at any other time that may be convenient. I am of the opinion that very few would fail to respond. In this way the ball would be set in motion and in the majority of cases the letters would be continued. Your untiring effort, Mr. Editor, both for the success of the Order and this paper, leads me to think that you would gladly accept this extra work. Some of our Press Secretaries have the right spirit, and give us excellent advice, notably those of Nos. 9 and 17. I hope that all will read and profit by it.

In reference to the selection of San Antonio as the place for our next convention, an editorial in the last issue intimated that "The delegates to the last convention may have used poor judgment in their selection of a geographical center." This is construed by many to mean that the Pacific coast need not aspire to that honor with any show of success. The Pacific coast is famed for its hospitality, and it does not stop at that, which can be attested by more than a dozen national conventions, which have met here this summer. Nothing would please the entire Brotherhood of this coast so much as to hear that our next national convention will be held in Los Angeles or San Francisco. In either case we will give you a royal welcome.

Telegraphic dispatches inform us that several theatrical companies are quarantined in San Antonio, Tex., on account of the yellow fever epidemic, and the thought strikes me that No. 60's letters may be quarantined also.

Bro. Robert Carter, for many years in the employ of the telephone company in the switchboard department, has resigned, and entered into partnership with one of the operators, and departed for Phoenix, Ariz. Bob will take charge of the exchange at that place.

Several severe accidents have taken place in this city and vicinity since my last, but none among Union men. Those reported injured last month are all at work and doing well.

W. A. WOODIS, Press Sec'y.

UNION NO. 65, BUTTE, MONT.

It again becomes my duty to correspond to the Worker, having been elected to fill the unexpired term of Press Secretary at our last meeting.

Although one reading the Worker would think that No. 65 was dead to the world, I assure you she is far from it. Since last heard from we have added the following lights to our circuit: L. C. Edwards, by card, from No. 61, Los Angeles, and C. H. Causey, by card from No. 73, Spokane. Initiated: Barney Higgins, B. Huber, Jas. Thompson, J. B. Harrison, C. M. Williams, John Grayson and four or five others whose names I will give in my next letter, as I do not wish to delay this correspondence any longer to obtain them. We also have four applications to be acted on at our next meeting.

The Butte General Electric Company have been rebuilding this summer, and putting in a three-phase system, and preparing to raise the voltage from 1,000 to 2,000. They have been employing nine or ten extra linemen. Bros. H. M. Layne and J. B. Harrison are respectively foreman and assistant. They are also putting in a water power plant at Big Hole Basin, about twenty-five miles distant, and will build a transmission line to this city. The poles have been ordered and are expected this week. Work on the dam and necessary buildings is being pushed as rapidly as possible. I am not able to say whether work on the line will be commenced this fall or not. Owing to the lateness of season it may be decided to wait till spring. The enterprise is hardly more than in its infancy as yet, and very few particulars can be learned. I may be able to write more intelligently on this subject next month.

The Montana Electric Company, who do the inside work for the Butte General Electric, have been doing considerable work this summer, employing four or five extra men.

Bro. Winslow, one of our enterprising brothers, has been doing a repair and contract business this summer, employing three men. I also learned today that his days as a single man are numbered. Bro. Winslow is a hustler, and we wish him success in family as well as business matters.

We took part in the Labor Day celebration, prepared a float, and had, I believe, about thirty-five members in the parade. Our float took second prize—a fine silk flag. Had we commenced a week earlier and had a little more assistance from some of the brothers, we could easily have won first prize. In the afternoon the boys assembled at the park to take part in the cross-arming, pole-climbing, and rope throwing contests, prizes for which had been donated by the different electric companies of the city and others. The Local Union donated \$20 for the first and second prize for pole climbing contest, and inside wiremen's contest. A subscription circulated among the brothers soon raised the amount to \$45. The committee in charge consisted of L. C. Edwards, M. R. Palmer, Frank Kerr, C. H. Causey and A. B. Elliott, decided to purchase \$15 gold rings for first prizes, and \$7.50 umbrellas for second prizes to be selected by the winners.

The contests were as follows: Cross-arming 30-foot pole—Entrees, Jas. Thompson, L. C. Edwards, Barney Hig-

gins, Pete Luckhome, C. H. Causey. Bros. Edwards and Higgins tied for first place, but as points of workmanship were considered, Higgins had one point the best of it, and was given first prize, a pair of \$12 pants; Edwards, second prize, a pair of eastern climbers. In the climbing contest the pole used was 60 feet, 18-inch butt, 10-inch top, 5 feet in the ground, 50 feet to crossbar for the feet. The following gainers warmed up for this heat: Pete Luckhome, Jas. Thompson, L. C. Edwards, C. H. Causey and McCabe. Luckhome led off, but got away slow. He seemed to be carrying an extra weight. He came down the home stretch in good time, but could not make up the loss on the first half. Time, 34 seconds. Thompson came up for the next heat in good time for a fast sprint, but while coming down the stretch the time keeper was flirting with a chorus girl in the grandstand, and forgot to press the button, finally catching the time at 49 seconds. He was sent back to the pole for another heat. He went to the half jumping high, but settled down in the stretch and came under the wire in 28 seconds. McCabe then squared away for a first prize run. He threw his jockey and slid in the last quarter, but failed to come under the wire, and was ruled off the track. Edwards, with a record, came up for the fourth heat. He got away lively, went to the half going easy, made a good run down the stretch and came under the wire in 25 seconds. Causey then came out for a sprint, got off with the gong, made a good run to the half, but was shod too sharp, and didn't run well in the stretch, coming in in 28½ seconds. L. C. Edwards, first prize, gold ring; Jack strap and eccentric; Jas. Thompson, second prize, umbrella and pair \$5 shoes.

Rope throwing contest. Wire 50 feet high. All hands took a trial at this. L. C. Edwards had 7½ feet on the ground, winning first prize—belt, pliers and connectors.

Inside wiremen's contest—Installing three lights complete: Bro. Fred Ellerick, first prize, gold ring and angle brace and set of ship auger bits. Time, 15 minutes. C. H. Causey, second prize, umbrella, belt, pliers and connectors and \$2.50. Time, 23 minutes. This was something like Sport (Bob) McAllister's yarn about Pat Collins' bicycle race. He asked him how he came in second. "How many were there in the race?" "Two."

A great many of the boys have the gold fever, and expect to go to Klondike, Northwestern territory, etc., in the spring.

I learned recently that the Anaconda Electric Light and Street Railway Company were contemplating spending \$150,000 rebuilding their lines and building a new plant. We have three brothers over there, and have applications from two others.

Will try and get some news from there for my next letter.

C. H. CAUSEY, Press Sec'y.

UNION NO. 67, QUINCY, ILL.

Our little band of workers is moving along with nothing out of the ordinary to break the daily routine.

Bro. T. R. Sledding is doing nicely, so far as his physical condition is con-

cerned, though the result of his burns is more serious than was at first thought. He will have no use whatever of his right hand, but with his left he may be able to acquire the use of a pen. Bro. Sledding has the sympathy of all who know him. As a worker he was faithful, which speaks volumes.

Labor Day came and went, and the handful belonging to No. 67 were right in the push. The foreman, Mallinson, as drum major, was in the lead. The boys presented a natty appearance and words of praise were heard all along the line.

Bro. Ed Nessler resumes his place as trimmer of the west circuit, after his period of nursing a broken arm. We are glad to see Ed among us, for he is a good 'un.

Quincy is enjoying a boom in building circles. The inside wiremen are being benefited accordingly. There is decidedly an increasing demand for electric lights in private residences.

J. T. JOHNSTON, Press Sec'y.

UNION NO. 66, HOUSTON, TEX.

As the time has arrived when I must again write and let you all know that we are still flourishing, I will try to donate a short piece at any rate.

I am not at home now, so therefore can't say how things are in Houston. I have been in Eagle Lake for the past two weeks, putting in an electric light plant, and building twelve miles of telephone line for the firm of Dunovant & Eldridge. Mr. L. E. Miller having secured the contract, sent me to do the work.

About all the news down here is yellow fever. Although there is none in Houston, all places have quarantined against us, making business very dull in all lines here just now. We hope to see the quarantine raised soon, so that we will be as busy as ever.

The time is drawing near when our convention is to be pulled off in San Antonio, and we never hear from that place any more. Wake up, brothers, and get ready for a grand old time with the boys that handle the mysterious juice. You should be doing something and letting us hear from you. Get a move on you and don't be so slow. You all wanted the convention and sent a man after it who did his duty and brought it here. Now prepare to take care of the visiting brothers who are soon to assemble in your city. The boys of No. 66 would like to change places with those of No. 60 for that time, and you can bet they would hustle around and make great preparations for that event which is now so near.

In conclusion, let me say, don't miss the opportunity of your lives. Get ready and show the representatives from all over the country what kind of people we have down here. No. 66 is here to help you, and I think all the other Texas locals will do likewise.

Hoping to see a piece from the Alamo City in our next issue, I remain

GEO. D. CROSSLEY, Press Sec'y.

JOE QUINN'S DEATH.

Mr. J. T. Kelly, G. S.:

Dear Sir—We notice in the Worker where you said that Joe Quinn, who died in our camp between the 8th and 10th of August last, was not in good standing in the order. Well, I was a friend of Joe, and when working in Little Rock, Ark., went with him up town to get an express money order for the purpose of sending his dues to the Union. That was in May last, and his card shows it, too. We buried him at Annona, Tex., at our own expense. We wired you people next day after he died, but could not get any answer. We also wired to his people. They live in Baltimore. We can't find his card or we would send it to you. He worked about five months with us down here, and was all right until we came to a place called Douglas, Tex. From there on he kept getting worse every day. We had a doctor attending him every day until we moved from Annona to Clarksville. There we put him in a hotel. That night he died, the cause of his death being malaria fever. If we find his card we will send it to you. WILLIAM HUNTER, Care Postal Tel. Co., Sherman, Tex.

Directory of Local Unions.

(Secretaries will please furnish the necessary information to make this directory complete. Note that the time and place of meeting, the name of the President, the names and addresses of the Recording and Financial Secretaries are required.)

No. 1, St. Louis, Mo. — Meets every Monday at 604 Market st. L. H. Daggett, Pres., 1220 St. Ange av.; Geo. Weiler, R. S., 2235 Hebert st.; J. P. Casey, F. S., 2702 Spring av.

No. 2, Milwaukee, Wis. — Meets every Friday at 298 Fourth st. E. H. Cook, Pres., 589 Second st.; J. Buxbaum, R. S., 1102 Hibernia st.; J. H. White, F. S., 277 Kewauuee pl.

No. 3, St. Louis, Mo. — M. L. Durkin, Pres.; E. Van Trebra, Sec'y.

No. 4, New Orleans, La. — Meets 1st and 3d Tuesdays at Carondelet and Perdido sts. J. McGregor, Pres., 2111 Rousseau st.; C. M. Hale, R. S., 630 St. Mary st.; R. B. Joyce, F. S., 331 S. Bassin st.

No. 5, Pittsburgh, Pa. — Meets 2d and 4th Thursdays at K. of L. Hall, cor. Market and Third ave. A. E. Eldridge, Pres., 156 Devilliers st.; H. McGregor, R. S., Nesbit & Allequippa sts.; F. E. Friedman, F. S., 75 Liberty st., Allegheny.

No. 6, San Francisco, Cal. — Meets 2nd and 4th Wednesdays at Forester's Hall, 20 Eddy st. G. P. Manning, Pres., 1812 Geary st.; J. E. Hogan, R. S., 1 Eldridge st.; R. P. Gale, F. S., 1004 Larkin st.

No. 7, Springfield, Mass. — Meets every Wednesday at room 14, Barnes Bldg. Wm. Gregg, Pres., 107 Bancroft st.; T. H. Bowen, R. S., 26 Hubbard av.; M. Farrell, F. S., 59 Broad st.

No. 8, Toledo, O. — Meets every Friday at Wallahalla Hall, 137 Monroe st. P. Crowley, Pres., 648 W. Lafayette st.; S. M. Strub, R. S., 1135 Peck st.; Fred Lewis, F. S., 352 Missouri st.

No. 9, Chicago, Ill. — Meets every Saturday at 105 E. Randolph st. J. E. Poling, Pres., 6625 Morgan st.; W. A. Jackson, R. S., 197 S. Jefferson st.; C. W. Beach, F. S., 5812 Sherman st.

No. 10, Indianapolis, Ind. — Meets 1st and 3rd Monday at 29½ W. Pearl st. John Berry, Pres., care of Headquarters Fire Dept.; E. Busselle, R. S., 487 N. Illinois st.; R. C. Hartung, F. S., Rooms 5-7 Cyclorama Bldg.

No. 12, Evansville, Ind. — Meet every Tuesday at cor. 3rd and Sycamore st. Harry Bisher, Pres., 200 Clark st.; A. L. Swanson, R. S., 1054 Water st.; A. N. Grant, F. S., 202 Clark st.

No. 17, Detroit, Mich. — Meets 1st and 3d Tuesdays at Room 8 Hilsendegen Block. J. G. Forbes, Pres., 745 Milwaukee ave. W. F. Campbell, R. S., 202 Riopelle st.; P. F. Andrich, F. S., 369 Chene st.

No. 18, Kansas City, Mo. — Meets 2d and 4th Fridays at 1117 Walnut st. C. F. Drollinger, Pres., 326 Garfield av., Kansas City, Kas.; F. J. Schadel, R. S., 612 Wall st.; E. E. W. Moore, F. S., Rosedale, Kas.

No. 19, Chicago, Ill. — Meets 1st and 3d Tuesdays at 6512 Cottage Grove av. M. J. Sullivan, Pres., 4951 Princeton av.; P. Conklin, R. S., 10747 Michigan av.; J. Haffner, F. S., 2539 117th st.

No. 22, Omaha, Neb. — Meets every 1st and 3d Wednesdays at Labor Temple, 17th & Douglas st. J. S. Tobias, Pres., 2923 S. 18th st.; C. V. Schneider, R. S., 1706 S. 17th st.; W. J. Wales, F. S., 1804 Farnum.

No. 23, St. Paul, Minn. — J. H. Roadhouse, Pres., 93 W. Seventh st.; E. B. Powers, R. S., 951 Bradley st.; Wm. F. Schoeneman, F. S., 233 Chestnut st.

No. 24, Minneapolis, Minn. — O. R. Shortall, Pres., 739 Eighth av. S.; W. L. Heywood, R. S., 16 E. 26th st.; J. L. Wolfe, F. S., 124 Fourth st. S.

No. 25, Duluth, Minn. — Meets 2d and 4th Thursdays at room 6 Banning Bldg. R. Thayer, Pres., 24 Third ave. W.; L. P. Runkle, R. S., 17 Norris Bk.; Jas. F. Owens, F. S., 414 E. 1st st.

No. 26, Washington, D.C. — Meets every Saturday at 628 Louisiana av. S. M. Wilder, Pres.; T. E. Bessman, R. S., 712 13th st. N. W.; R. F. Metzel, F. S., 509 11th st. N. W.

No. 27, Baltimore, Md. — Meets every Monday at Hall, cor. Fayette and Park avs. C. F. Leitz, Pres., 506 S. Pulaski st.; 506 S. Pulaski st.; C. P. Taylor, R. S., 906 N. Mount st.; F. H. Russell, F. S., 1408 Asquith st.

No. 28, Louisville, Ky. — Meets 1st and 3d Tuesdays at Beck Hall, 1st st. near Jefferson Calvin Beach, Pres., 1020 W. Market st.; Ed. Herpt, R. S., 607 Magnolia st.; Jno. C. Deibel, F. S., 418 15th st.

No. 30, Cincinnati, O. — Meets 1st and 3d Mondays at 136 E. Court st. Thos. Spellissy, Pres., 331 W. 7th st.; H. C. Genrich, R. S., 305 Broadway; J. F. Harmuth, F. S., 2158 Vernon st., Clifton Heights.

No. 31, Jersey City, N. J. — Meets 2d and 4th Thursdays at 116 Newark av. Thos. Watson, Pres., 513 Jersey av.; F. J. Anderson, R. S., 228 Washington st.; T. L. Jones, F. S., 137 Grand st.

No. 32, Burlington, Ia. — G. M. Cuzzingham, Pres.; Hugh Ward, R. S., 1006 Spruce st.; Al. Fox, F. S., 637 S. Fifth st.

No. 35, Boston, Mass. — Meets every Wednesday at 49 Bennett st. Jno. A. McInnis, Pres., 86 Washington st., Cambridge; D. McGillivray, R. S., 7 Humboldt Park, Roxbury; R. H. Bradford, F. S., 76 Fairmont st., Cambridge.

No. 36, Sacramento, Cal. — Meets 1st and 3d Tuesdays at Forrester's Hall. J. S. Marsh, Pres., 600 Seventh st.; O. Buckins, R. S., 1415 D st.; L. Shaddinger, F. S., 718 M st.

No. 37, Hartford, Conn. — Meets 1st and 3d Fridays at Central Union Labor Hall, 11 Central Row. F. J. Sheehan, Pres., 3 Central Row; W. W. Welsh, R. S., 19 Central Row; J. J. Tracey, F. S., 58 Temple st.

No. 38, Cleveland, O. — Meets every Saturday at 356 Ontario st. R. M. Ross, Pres., 59 Colgate st.; J. C. Coolican, R. S., 93 Erie st.; Chas. Lohrer, F. S., 237 Quincy ave.

No. 40, St. Joseph, Mo. — Meets every Monday n. w. corner 8th and Locust sts. Brockaw's Hall. L. E. Reid, Pres., 408 S. Eighth st.; Wm. Dorsel, R. S., 1710 Calhoun st.; F. A. Dunn, F. S., 418 N. 20th.

No. 41, Buffalo, N. Y. — Meet every Wednesday at Council Hall. Al. Keene, Pres., 517 Seventh st.; C. Guyton, R. S., Michigan and Swan sts.; H. M. Scott, F. S., 363 N. Morgan st.

No. 42, Utica, N. Y. — H. Smith, Pres., 43 Devereaux st.; W. S. Carter, R. S., 68 Neilson st.; Fred Murphy, F. S., 272 Third ave.

No. 43, Syracuse, N. Y. — Meet every Tuesday at McCarthy's Hall, Market st., opposite City Hall. Wm. Mack, Pres., care W. U. T. Co.; J. McIntyre, R. S., care Chas. Thompson, elect. contractor; Walter Barnes, F. S., 511 Marcellus st.

No. 44, Rochester, N. Y. — Wm. A. Breese, Pres., 85 Frost st.; J. Guerinet, R. S., 120 Campbell st.; F. Fish, F. S., 123 State st.

No. 45, Buffalo, N. Y. — Meets 1st and 3d Saturdays at Council Hall. Wm. Haley, Pres., 125 Erie st.; Frank Devlin, R. S., 16 Myrtle av.; C. E. Stinson, F. S., 298 Carolina st.

No. 46, Lowell, Mass. — M. J. Burns, Pres., Police Dept.; Thos. Dalton, R. S., 368 Concord st.; H. E. Maguire, F. S., 95 Christian st.

No. 47, Worcester, Mass. — S. A. Strout, Pres., 130 Austin st.; W. J. O'Donnell, R. S., 188 Southbridge st.; G. R. Lincoln, F. S., Millbury.

No. 48, Ft. Wayne, Ind. — Meets 1st and 3rd Fridays at cor. of Main and Clinton sts. R. Bartel, Pres., Hotel Tremont; A. J. Lathouse, R. S., 135 Wells st.; G. B. Taylor, F. S., 31 Douglas av.

No. 49, Bloomington, Ill. — Meets 2d Monday at Trades Assembly Hall. C. F. Snyder, Pres., Box 328; Guy Carlton, R. S., East and Market sts.; W. C. Corey, F. S., 409 S. Madison st.

No. 52, Davenport, Ia. — Meets 1st and 3d Tuesday; A. L. Wheeler, Pres., Atlantic Hotel; J. H. Clark, Sec., 215 Iowa st.

No. 53, Harrisburg, Pa. — C. A. Swager, Pres., 115½ Market st.; Jas. Emminger, R. S., 25 N. 15th st.; C. Anderson, F. S., 46 Summitt st.

No. 55, Des Moines, Ia. — Meet every Saturday at Trades Assembly Hall. J. Fitzgerald, Pres., 1924 Leyner st.; J. Haverly, R. S., 433 E. Grand ave.; Fred Robinson, F. S., 1511 Third st.

No. 56, Erie, Pa. — Meets 1st and 3d Wednesdays. J. P. Hanlon, Pres., 23 N. Park Row.; J. F. St. Clair, R. S., 124 E. Sixth st.; O. J. Oleson, F. S., 29 W. 8th st.

No. 57, Salt Lake City, Utah. — R. Blair, Sec'y, care of Citizens E. L. Co.

No. 60, San Antonio, Tex. — Meets 1st and 3d Saturdays, Meyers' Hall, Alamo Plaza. Martin Wright, Pres., 114 Romania st.; J. P. Gittinger, R. S., 326 Fest st.; W. F. Hendricks, F. S., 1001 Burnett st.

No. 61, Los Angeles, Cal. — Geo. F. Dörner, Pres., 127 W. First st.; W. A. Wood's, R. S., Box 84 Station B; W. R. Kingston, F. S., 931 Girard st.

No. 62, Kalamazoo, Mich. — A. D. Ayres, Pres., 534 S. Burdick st.; L. Bellman, R. S., 549 Pine st.; G. E. Tift, F. S., 324 Sarah st.

No. 65, Butte, Mont. — Meets 2d and 4th Wednesdays in Good Templars Hall. W. Broadway. Jas. Davidson, Pres., care Phoenix Light Co.; W. W. Talbott, R. S., P. O. Box 1081; A. G. Ellerick, F. S., Gen'l Delivery.

No. 66, Houston, Tex. — Meets 1st & 3d Mondays. G. O. Wood, Pres., 1214 Providence st.; Geo. Schorn, R. S., 2113 Kane st.; W. V. Fisk, F. S., care Telephone office.

No. 67, Quincy, Ill. — Meets 2nd and 4th Wednesdays at Trades Assembly Hall, So. 5th st. Wm. Wagner, Pres., 517 Sycamore st.; E. W. Nessler, R. S., 523 Maiden Lane; C. H. McNamee, F. S., 916 Main st.

No. 68, Little Rock, Ark. — G. W. Wilson, Pres., care Brown Machine Co.; C. J. Griffith, R. S., care L. R. Tract. & El. Co.; C. M. Milham, F. S., 309 W. Markham st.

No. 69, Dallas, Tex. — Meets 1st and 3rd Saturday at Labor Hall. Chas. Trotter, Pres., Oak Cliff; J. H. Leach, R. S., 196 Gano st.; F. G. Montgomery, F. S., 190 Collins st.

No. 70, Schenectady, N. Y. — Meets 2d and 4th Tuesdays at Trades Assembly Hall, cor. Centre and State sts. F. Litzendorf, Pres., Crane st. Mt. Pleasant; W. A. Birch, R. S., 608 Liberty st.; J. D. Betting, F. S., 626 Villa road.

No. 71, Galveston, Tex. — Meets 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Union Hall, cor. Tremont and Mechanic st. W. M. Graham, Pres., care Barden & Sheets; D. L. Goble, R. S., 3320 Av. R½; G. L. Garrett, F. S., 2108 Av. L.

No. 72, Waco, Tex. — Meets 2d and 4th Wednesdays at Labor Hall. Wm. Hodges, Pres., 728 S. 6th st.; Geo. Lockhart, R. S., 800 S. 6th st.; Jos. Hodges, F. S., 728 S. 6th st.

No. 73, Spokane, Wash. — Meets 1st and 3rd Thursdays at Oliver Hall, 336½ Riverside av. Gus Benson, Pres., 504 Nichols Block; T. H. Denton, R. S., box 635; C. C. Van Inwegen, F. S., 107 Howard st. S.

No. 75, Grand Rapids, Mich. — Meets 2d and 4th Thursdays. Wm. Orr, Pres., 176 Chatim st.; F. Gunnell, R. S., care G. R. Light & Power Co.; Geo. Higgins, F. S., 263 Terrace av.

No. 76, Tacoma, Wash. — Wm. Kaue, Pres., 1126 D st.; W. J. Love, R. S., 114 Tenth st.; F. C. Bayha, F. S., 1013 A st.

No. 77, Seattle, Wash. — J. M. Bigler, Pres., Box 1244; J. G. Agutter, R. S., 1209 Second av.; G. G. Jenkins, F. S., care Union Electric Co.

No. 78, Saginaw, Mich. — Jas. Hodgins, Pres., 308 N. Franklin st.; John Strachan, R. S., 336 N. 2nd st.; Chas. Ross, F. S., P. O. box 225, E. S.

No. 80, Cleveland, O. — Mae Patterson, Pres., 54 Gordon av.; Mayne Stanton, R. S., 116 Hernan st.; Alice Smith, 186 Elton st.

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